ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.

BULLETIN

OF

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

APPENDIX III.—1907.

NEW GARDEN PLANTS OF THE YEAR 1906.

The number of garden plants annually described in botanical and horticultural publications, both English and foreign, is now so considerable that it has been thought desirable to publish a complete list of them in the *Kew Bulletin* each year. The following list comprises all the new introductions recorded during 1906. These lists are indispensable to the maintenance of a correct nomenclature, especially in the smaller botanical establishments in correspondence with Kew, which are, as a rule, only scantily provided with horticultural periodicals. Such a list will also afford information respecting new plants under cultivation at this establishment, many of which will be distributed from it in the regular course of exchange with other botanic gardens.

The present list includes not only plants brought into cultivation for the first time during 1906, but the most noteworthy of those which have been re-introduced after being lost from cultivation. Other plants included in the list may have been in gardens for several years, but either were not described or their names had not been authenticated until recently.

In addition to species and well-marked varieties, hybrids, whether introduced or of garden origin, have been included where they have been described with formal botanical names. Mere cultural forms of well-known garden plants are omitted, for obvious reasons.

In every case the plant is cited under its published name, although some of the names are doubtfully correct. Where, however, a correction has appeared desirable, this is made.

The name of the person in whose collection the plant was first noticed or described is given where known.

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An asterisk is prefixed to all those plants of which examples are in cultivation at Kew.

The publications from which this list is compiled, with the abbreviations used to indicate them, are as follows :—*B. H. B.*—Bulletin de l'Herbier Boissier. *B. K.*—Guerke, Blühende Kakteen. *B. M.*—Botanical Magazine. *B. P.*—Bollettino del R. Orto Botanico di Palermo. *B. S. B. B.*—Bulletin de la Société Royale de Botanique de Belgique. *B. S. B. F.*—Bulletin de la Société Botanique de France. *B. T. O.*—Bullettino della R. Società Toscana di Orticultura. *Gard.*—The Garden. *G. C.*—Gardeners' Chronicle. *Gfl.*—Gartenflora. *G. M.*—Gardeners' Magazine. *G. W.*—Gardening World. *Gartenwelt*—Die Gartenwelt. *I. S. H. T.*—Icones Selectæ Horti Thenensis. *Jard.*—Le Jardin. *J. of H.*—Journal of Horticulture. *J. H. F.*—Journal de la Société Nationale d'Horticulture de France. *K. B.*—Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. *L.*—Lindenia. *Lemoine Cat.*—Lemoine Catalogue. *M. D. G.*—Mitteilungen der Deutschen Dendrologischen Gesellschaft. *M. K.*—Monatsschrift für Kakteenkunde. *N. B.*—Notizblatt des Königl. botanischen Gartens und Museums zu Berlin. *O. G. Z.*—Oesterreichische Garten-Zeitung. *O. R.*—Orchid Review. *Orch.*—Orchis. *R. H.*—Revue Horticole. *R. H. B.*—Revue de l'Horticulture Belge. *Späth Cat.*—L. Späth, General Nursery Catalogue. *T. H.*—La Tribune Horticole. *Veitch Nov.*—J. Veitch & Sons, List of Novelties. *Veitch I. N.*—J. Veitch & Sons, Illustrated Notes on Hardy Plants.

The abbreviations in the descriptions of the plants are :—*diam.*—Diameter. *ft.*—Foot or Feet. *G.*—Greenhouse. *H.*—Hardy. *H. H.*—Half-hardy. *in.*—Inches. *S.*—Stove.

Abies concolor falcata. (*M. D. G.* 1905, 212.) Coniferae. H. Leaves sickle-shaped, curved upwards. (W. F. Niemetz, Temesvár, Hungary.)

Abies concolor globosa. (*M. D. G.* 1905, 212.) H. Plant spherical, with symmetrical short branches. (W. F. Niemetz, Temesvár, Hungary.)

Abies Delavayi. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 212, f. 82.) H. A tree 20–50 ft. high, having leaves that are remarkable for the manner in which they are rolled back along the margin. Cones deep plum colour, cylindric-oblong, truncate, 2½–3 in. long ; bracts broadly oblong-spathulate, ending abruptly in a short point which projects beyond the scales ; scales wedge-shaped at the base, somewhat rounded at the apex. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Abies Fargesii. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 212, f. 83.) H. A very handsome tree attaining a height of nearly 200 ft. Leaves very white on the under surface, nearly flat, though sometimes rolled back along the margin. Cones deep purple, barrel-shaped ; bracts narrow, spathulate, with a short point which does not project beyond the scales ; scales broad at the base, rounded at the apex. Central and Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Acacia celastrifolia. (*B. T. O.* 1897, 252, t. 11 ; *G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 213.) Leguminosae. G. See **A. podalyriaefolia.**

Acacia Motteana. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 213.) G. See **A. podalyriaefolia.**

***Acacia podalyriaefolia.** (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 213.) G. An ornamental species flowering in mid-winter. It closely resembles *A. cultriformis*, but it is larger and more vigorous. The whole plant is densely covered with fine velvety hairs. Phyllodes less angular and somewhat larger than in *A. cultriformis*. Flower-heads globose, rich yellow, in unbranched racemes much longer than the phyllodes.

Eastern Australia. (Sir T. Hanbury, La Mortola.) [See *G. C.* 1894, xv. 37, f. 5. Syns. *A. Motteana*, Hort. and *A. celastrifolia*, Hort. not of Benth.]

Acalypha hispida ramosa. (*Jard.* 1906, 99.) Euphorbiaceae. S. A variety in which the inflorescences arising in the axils of the uppermost leaves are branched. (Parc de la Tête-d'Or, Lyons.)

Acer insigne Wolfii. (*M. D. G.* 1905, 210.) Sapindaceae. H. Leaves 10 in. long and nearly as broad, red on the under side and glabrous even when young. Caucasus. (Fritz Graf von Schwerin, Wendisch - Wilmersdorf, Germany.)

Acer Negundo Schwerini. (*M. D. G.* 1905, 212.) H. Leaves green, densely whitish - marbled, or when young flecked and striped with a rosy colour; petioles long, reddish.

Acer saccharinum chlorocinctum. (*R. H.* 1906, 128; *M. D. G.* 1905, 209.) H. Leaves greyish green, with a clearly defined margin of dark green. (C. Gebbers, senr., Wiesenburg, Germany.) [= *A. dasycarpum*, Ehrh. var.]

***Achillea Sieheana.** (*K. B.* 1906, 73.) Compositae. H. A very fragrant undershrub 2–2½ ft. high. Leaves sessile, linear-oblong, the longest 1 in. long, minutely serrulate. Flower-heads 3 or 4, very small, arranged in a corymb at the apex of the branches. Florets all ligulate, 7 or 8, very short, golden-yellow. Asia Minor. (Kew.)

Adenia lobata. (*T. H.* 1906, i. 182, t. 11.) Passifloraceae. S. A climbing plant, with rounded leaves 4–5 in. across, and axillary fascicles of pale greenish yellow flowers about 1 in. long. Calyx tubular - campanulate, with 5 slightly spreading acute lobes. Tropical Africa. (Brussels B.G.) [Syn. *Modecca lobata*, Jacq.]

Adonis vernalis alba. (*J. of H.* 1906, lii. 39.) Ranunculaceae. H. A variety with white flowers. (S. Arnott.)

***Aechmea gigas.** (*B. M.* t. 8107.) Bromeliaceae. S. Allied to *A. Lalindei*, with which it has been united, but it differs in having the large crimson bracts furnished with very numerous sharp teeth. Its leaves are about 3 ft. long. Peduncle nearly a foot long, bearing a dense spike of white and pale green flowers. Probably Brazil. (Kew.)

Aerides virens Sanderae. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 36; *G. M.* 1906, 480.) Orchidaceae. S. A form in which the flowers are pure white. (F. Sander & Sons.)

***Ailantus glandulosa pendulifolia.** (*R. H.* 1906, 545, f. 205.) Simarubaceae. H. The leaves, which attain a length of nearly 5 ft., have a drooping habit, and do not possess the characteristic disagreeable odour of those of the type. (Barbier & Co., Orleans.)

Alocasia Bayeriana. (*O. G. Z.* 1906, 52, f. 13.) Araceae. S. A garden hybrid between *A. cuprea* and *A. Sanderiana*.

***Aloe laxiflora.** (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 130.) Liliaceae. G. A new species characterized by the very lax arrangement of the flowers, horizontal bracts and pedicels, a long vertically pendulous perianth which is 1⅓ in. long, orange-red in the lower part, light yellow at the apex, with a greenish keel to the outer segments and a brown margin to the inner. The plant described has a stem about 4 ft. high, and produced a raceme 3–4 in. long. Cape Colony. (Kew.)

Aloe Winteriana. (*M. K.* 1906, 32.) G. A garden hybrid between *A. arborescens* var. *frutescens* and *A. Salmdyckiana*.

Alpinia longepetiola. (*B. S. B. F.* liii. 134.) Scitamineae. S. A new species of robust habit, growing about 6 ft. high. Leaves elliptic, the uppermost broadly linear, up to 1¾ ft. long, 3⅓–4½ in. broad; petiole long, semi-terete, winged at the apex. Flowers in a terminal panicle, white or rose, purple-spotted. Calyx about ½ in. long. Corolla-lobes about ½ in. long, 1–1½ lin. broad. West Tropical Africa. (Paris B. G.)

***Alyssum saxatile luteum.** (*Jard.* 1906, 29; *R. H.* 1906, 511.) Cruciferae. H. Distinguished by its dwarf habit and pale yellow flowers. (M. Herb, Naples.) [=*A. saxatile* var. *citrinum*.]

Androsace Henryi. (*Gard.* 1906, lxix. Suppl. June 2, [4].) Primulaceae. H. A very distinct species with almost *Heuchera*-like leaves and heads of white flowers. Central China (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Anemone apennina plena. (*G. M.* 1906, 301.) Ranunculaceae. H. Flowers perfectly double, mauve or lilac. (C. G. van Tubergen, Haarlem; S. Arnott) [See *G. C.* 1906, xl. 385.]

Anemone apennina purpurea. (*G. M.* 1906, 265; *G. C.* 1906, xl. 385.) H. Flowers red-purple. (C. G. van Tubergen, Haarlem; S. Arnott.)

***Angraecum Arnoldianum.** (*T. H.* 1906, i. 83, t. 6; 118, t. 8.) Orchidaceae. S. The same as *A. Eichlerianum*. Congo Free State. (Brussels B. G.)

***Anthurium Forgeti.** (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 161.) Araceae. S. A new species allied to *A. crystallinum*, differing in being much smaller, and the rich deep green leaves are constantly peltate and entire, with fewer differently curved veins. Colombia. (F. Sander & Sons.)

***Aponogeton capensis.** (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 306; xl. 341.) Naiadaceae. H. Like *A. distachyon* in miniature, having small long-stalked leaves and small white flowers. South Africa. (A. Perry; Kew.) [*A. angustifolium*, Ait.]

Aponogeton (Ouvirandra) Henkelianum. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 270, ff. 108, 109.) S. Described as a new species. It differs from *A. fenestrale*, which it closely resembles, in having a larger rhizome, covered at the growing point with a few very small scales only, and it appears to be erect, not creeping. The leaves are a paler green and do not persist so long. Madagascar. (F. Henkel, Darmstadt; Rostock B. G.)

Araucaria Cookii var. **aurea.** (*R.H.B.* 1906, 82, f. 26.) Coniferae. G. A variety with golden-yellow foliage. (Hartman, Mont St. Amand, Belgium.)

Arctotis elmensis. (*B. T. O.* 1906, 277.) Compositae. H. H. A garden hybrid between *A. aspera* and *A. aureola*. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Arctotis regalis. (*B. T. O.* 1906, 276.) H. H. A garden hybrid between *A. aureola* and *A. grandis*. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Arctotis vomerensis. (*B. T. O.* 1906, 277.) H. H. A garden hybrid between *A. aspera* and *A. aureola*. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

***Ardisia gigantifolia.** (*K. B.* 1906, 74.) Myrsinaceae. G. A new species remarkable on account of the large size of its leaves. These are elliptic or elongate-elliptic, 12–14 in. long and about 8 in. broad. Flowers small, rose-coloured, in a long-stalked loosely branched panicle. South China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Argyreia Pierreana. (*R. H.* 1906, 560, ff. 208, 209.) Convolvulaceae. S. A climbing plant with long pubescent stems. Leaves stalked, ovate-lanceolate, 4–8 in. long, acuminate. Flowers in capitate forked cymes accompanied by large persistent bracts. Corolla funnel-shaped, slightly 5-lobed, 2–2½ in. long, 2 in. across at the broadest part, white, tinted with rose. Tonquin. (Paris B. G.)

***Artemisia lactiflora.** (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 387; *Veitch Nov.* 1906, 2, f.) Compositae. H. A bushy plant 5–6 ft. high. Stems well clothed with elegantly cut dark-green foliage and bearing on the upper half much-branched panicles of fragrant white flower-heads. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Asparagus Colmani. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 109, as *A. Colmanni*; *G. M.* 1906, 130.) Liliaceae. G. A dwarf bushy plant scarcely 1 ft. high, producing numerous growths from the base similar to those of *A. Sprengeri*, but they are more slender. Cladodes small, linear. (J. Colman.)

Asplenium laceratum. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 263, f. 107; *G. M.* 1906, 659, 661, 672 f., as *A. Nidus-Avis laceratum*.) Filices. S. Allied to *A. Nidus* and possibly a variety of that species. The fronds are narrower and are cut into irregular lobes, each lobe bearing a black stripe about 3 in. long. Brazil. (J. Hill & Sons.)

***Babiana flabellifolia.** (*I. S. H. T.* v. 161, t. 200.) Iridaceae. G. Corm subglobose, 7–10 lin. across. Leaves 4 or 5, stalked, deltoid; limb up to 4½ in. long, and about ¾ in. broad, toothed at the apex, pubescent and ciliate; petiole 2–4 in. long. Flowers 2 to 5, in a short erect spike. Perianth-tube long and slender; segments oblong, about ⅔ in. long, 2 of the lower ones with a blotch in the middle. South Africa. (L. van den Bossche, Tirlemont, Belgium.)

Begonia calabarica. (*K. B.* 1906, 20.) Begoniaceae. Stem short, prostrate. Leaves peltate, obliquely and broadly cordate-ovate, 2–3 in. long and broad, glabrous above, ciliate-fimbriate on the margin, at first softly hirsute on the veins beneath; petioles 1½–2 in. long. Peduncle about 1 in. long, few-flowered. Male flowers of 2 elliptic-rounded sepals about ½ in. long, red, yellow, and golden. Female flowers of 2 sepals, smaller than the male but similar. Calabar. (Kew.)

Begonia Cayeuxi. (*R. H.* 1906, 534.) G. A garden hybrid between a variety of *B. semperflorens* and *B. lucida*. (Cayeux & Le Clerc, Paris.)

Begonia elatior. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 297.) G. A garden hybrid between *B. socotrana* and a variety of the tuberous-rooted section. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Begonia gracilis luminosa.** (*Gard.* 1906, lxix. 115.) G. A variety with dark foliage and large dark scarlet flowers.

***Begonia Poggei.** (*T. H.* 1906, i. 157, t. 10.) S. A tall slender plant with stalked ovate-elliptic leaves slightly oblique and cordate at the base. Flowers very small, apparently white, in axillary fascicles. Congo. (Brussels B. G.)

***Bellevalia lycaonica.** (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 210.) Liliaceae. H. A synonym of *Hyacinthus lineatus*.

***Berberis acuminata.** (*Veitch I. N.* 1906, 2, f.) Berberidaceae. H. An attractive evergreen shrub with arching branches; young wood bright red. Leaves sessile, lanceolate, 3–5 in. long, 1 in. broad, acuminate, spiny along the margins, dark green. Flowers bronzy-yellow, on slender stalks, clustered in the axils of the uppermost leaves. Central and South-West China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Beschorneria pubescens. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 350, f. 138.) Amaryllidaceae. G. A new species characterized by having pubescent flowers. It is a rather small stemless plant. Leaves linear-lanceolate, 24 in. long, 2 in. broad, glaucous, finely toothed. Inflorescence 4–5 ft. high, rather slender, with a bright red scape. Flowers fascicled in the axils of ovate bracts, about 2½ in. long, green, fading to yellow. Mexico. (Sir T. Hanbury, La Mortola.)

Bifrenaria Fuerstenbergiana. (*Orch.* i. 25, f. 12.) Orchidaceae. G. Pseudobulbs ovoid-conical, quadrangular, 2–3 in. long, 1-leaved. Leaf oblong-elliptic, acute, including the short petiole 8–10 in. long. Raceme loosely 2- or 3-flowered. Sepals oblong, obtuse, nearly 1½ in. long, yellow-green, the lateral forming at the base a straight spur about ¾ in. long. Petals rhomboid-elliptic, yellow-green, tinted with violet inside, as long as the sepals. Lip 3-lobed, about 1¾ in. long, with a glabrous shortly 3-lobed callus running from the base to the middle. Brazil. (Baron von Fuerstenberg, Schloss Hugenpoet, near Mintard, Germany.)

***Bonatea Ugandeae.** (*J. of H.* 1906, liii. 451; *G. C.* 1906, xl. 378.) Orchidaceae. G. A new species resembling a *Habenaria* in its curiously shaped flowers and long spurs. The flowers are light green with white column. Uganda. (Kew.)

Brassocatlaelia balarucensis. (*O. R.* 1906, 135.) Orchidaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *Laelio-Cattleya Schilleriana* and *Brassavola Digbyana*. (F. Denis, Balaruc les Bains, Hérault, France.)

Brasso-cattleya Digbyano-Forbesii. (*O. R.* 1906, 350.) Orchidaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *Brassavola Digbyana* and *Cattleya Forbesii*. (Major G. L. Holford.)

Brasso-laelia fladosa. (*O. R.* 1906, 286.) Orchidaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *Brassavola nodosa grandiflora* and *Laelia flava*. (J. Colman.)

Brasso-laelia Lellieuxii. (*Jard.* 1906, 48; *J. H. F.* 1906, 30; *O. R.* 1906, 60.) G. A garden hybrid between *Laelia anceps* and *Brassavola Digbyana*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

***Buddleia asiatica.** (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 62, 106, f. 44; *Gard.* 1906, lxix. 89, f.) Loganiaceae. G. A bush about 3 ft. high, tomentose on the young shoots, underside of the leaves, and on the inflorescences. Leaves lanceolate, 4–8 in. long, finely serrate. Flowers white, small, fragrant, in long narrow terminal racemes. East Indies; warmer parts of China. (J. Veitch & Sons.) [Re-introduced. It was in cultivation in 1874, but was lost. *See B. M.* t. 6323.]

*Bulbophyllum calabaricum. (*K. B.* 1906, 114.) Orchidaceae. S. Pseudobulbs ovoid-tetragonal, ½–¾ in. long, 1-leaved. Leaves oblong or lanceolate-oblong. Scapes suberect or arched, 3–5 in. long, many-flowered. Flowers small, light yellowish green, with a dull reddish purple lip. Old Calabar. (Kew.)

*Bulbophyllum capituliflorum. (*K. B.* 1904, 84.) S. Pseudobulbs ovoid, ¼–½ in. long, 1-leaved. Leaves elliptic-oblong, ⅜–1 in. long. Scapes slender, 1¼-2 in. long. Flowers few, very small, aggregated into a small head. Sepals and petals whitish green, suffused with light purple-brown towards the apex. Lip deep lurid purple. West Tropical Africa. (Glasnevin B. G.)

Bulbophyllum Kerrii. (*K. B.* 1906, 84.) S. A new species allied to *B. hirtum*, from which it is easily distinguished by its shorter sepals, broader and minutely crenulate petals. The oblong leaves are deciduous. Flowers dull yellow, pubescent throughout. Siam. (Trinity Coll. B. G.)

*Calathea Gouletii. (*K. B.* 1906, 77.) Scitamineae. S. A stemless plant. Leaves obliquely elliptic, acute, 7–9 in. long, white-green above between the pale green midrib and the deep green margins, purple beneath; leaf-sheaths to 4 in. long, glabrous, purplish as well as the leaf-stalks. Scapes 9–18 in. long. Spikes subcylindric, to 5 in. long. Flowers white. Corolla-tube about ⅜ in. long; segments oblong-lanceolate. Native country unknown. (Kew.) [Syn. *Maranta Gouletii*, Hort.]

*Calceolaria kewensis. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 390, f. 158.) Scrophulariaceae. G. Obtained by crossing Jefferies' Hybrid *Calceolaria* with the best forms of the herbaceous varieties. (Kew.)

Camassia Leichtlini atroviolacea. (*J. of H.* 1906, liii. 60.) Liliaceae. H. A fine variety, having long spikes of large deep purple flowers. (A. Perry.)

*Campanula imeretina. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 23.) Campanulaceae. H. A dwarf-growing species resembling *C. sibirica*. Stems branching, having small leaves and violet-blue flowers. Caucasus. (Kew.)

Campanula laciniata. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 165, f. 66, and suppl.) H. A robust erect biennial forming a compact bush about 2 ft. high, slightly pubescent. Basal leaves 8 in. long, 2½ in. broad, deeply laciniate, light shining green; cauline smaller, only 2–3 in. long. Stem much branched, densely covered with flowers at the ends of the branches. Flowers bell-shaped, about 2 in. across at the mouth, rather more than 1 in. long, pale blue. This is the true plant. That figured as *C. laciniata* in *Andrews' Bot. Rep.* vi. t. 385, and in *Nicholson's Dictionary*, is *C. tomentosa*. Grecian Archipelago. (R. A. Beamish.)

*Campanula longistyla. (*G. W.* 1906, 671, f.) H. Stems 2–2½ ft. high, branched from the base. Radical leaves in a rosette, spathulate; cauline leaves much smaller. Flowers in a lax panicle, campanulate, elongated, pendulous, blue-purple. Caucasus. (Kew.)

*Campanula Raddeana. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 23.) H. A glabrous perennial about 1 ft. high, with a very distinct habit. Leaves cordate, on long petioles. Flowers large, in colour like those of *C. pulla*. Caucasus. (Kew.)

*Campanula Stansfieldi. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 93.) H. A garden hybrid probably between *C. carpatica* and *C. Waldsteiniana*. (W. H. Stansfield.)

*Carduus Kerneri. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 52, f. 23.) Compositae. H. Apparently a biennial, growing from 2–3 ft. high, with prickly stems and leaves. Flower-heads large, produced singly on long peduncles, with rich red-purple bracts and rose-purple florets. Bulgaria. (R. H. Beamish.)

*Catasetum eburneum. (*K. B.* 1906, 86.) Orchidaceae. S. A new species characterized by the flowers being ivory-white, with the sac of the lip deep yellow, slightly spotted with brown, by the reflexed sepals and petals, the thick fleshy lip, and the very thick column. Colombia. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Cattleya Davisii. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 224.) Orchidaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *C. velutina* and *C. Hardyana*. (J. G. Fowler.)

Cattleya Farquharsoniana. (*O. R.* 1906, 316.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. bicolor* and *C. Iris*. (J. Colman.)

Cattleya Forgetiana. (*O. R.* 1906, 143.) G. A distinct species having some resemblance to *C. Lawrenceana*. Scape 6 in. long, bearing two flowers on pedicels 2¾ in. long. Sepals and petals bright rose-purple, nearly 3 in. long, the former oblong-lanceolate, 8 lin. broad, the latter elliptic-oblong, 1¾ in. broad. Lip entire, obovate-oblong, bilobed at the apex, about as long as the other segments, with the front lobe rich purple crimson, margin of the side lobes light rose-purple, throat yellow, and the disk striped with crimson. Brazil. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Cattleya Hardyana Rex. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 234; *J. of H.* 1906, liii. 304.) G. "One of the very finest and darkest forms." (Marquis de Wavrin, Château de Ronsele, Belgium.)

Cattleya Jenmanii. (*K. B.* 1906, 85.) S. Allied to *C. Gaskelliana*, but it has much broader leaves and much smaller flowers. The leaves are elliptic-oblong, 7–8 in. long, 2–3½ in. broad. Flowers rosy mauve, the front lobe of the lip crimson and the disk yellow, with radiating red-brown lines. Sepals and petals 2½–3 in. long. Lip entire, about 2½ in. long and 2 in. broad. British Guiana. (Miss Sinnock.)

Cattleya lucida. (*R. H.* 1906, 339.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. Bowringiana* and *C. Schilleriana*. (A. A. Peeters, Brussels.)

Cattleya Pannemaekeriana. (*L.* xvii. 71, t. 802.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Hardyana* and *C. Rex*. (L. Linden & Co., Moortebeek, Brussels.)

Cattleya Trianae var. **Brandneriana.** (*L.* xvii. 75, t. 804.) G. Distinguished by the dark purple-violet colour of the anterior part of the lip. The sepals and petals are pure white. (L. Linden & Co., Moortebeek, Brussels.)

Cattleya Trianae var. **Fascinator.** (*L.* xvii. 87, t. 810.) G. Flower of good form, with sepals and petals pale violet, and the lip pale violet at the base, deep violet on the anterior part, yellow at the throat. (L. Linden & Co., Moortebeek, Brussels.)

Cattleya Trianae var. **Holtzeri.** (*R. H.* 1906, 99.) G. A variety having a dark lip. (C. Béranek, Paris.)

Cattleya Trianae var. **Wellesleyae.** (*O. R.* 1906, 50.) G. "A pretty white form." (F. Wellesley.)

Cattleya Warscewiczii saturata. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 98.) S. Flower large, bright rose, with a rich ruby-crimson lip darkest in the centre. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Cattleya Wildemanii. (*O. R.* 1906, 342.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. velutina* and *C. Trianae alba*. (Marquis de Wavrin, Château de Ronsele, Belgium.)

Ceropegia fusca. (*B. M.* t. 8066.) Asclepiadaceae. G. Stems many, succulent, almost leafless, 1½ ft. high or sometimes much taller, simple or repeatedly forked, jointed, glabrous. Flowers in fascicles at the nodes, erect. Pedicels very short. Corolla about 1½ in. long, dull reddish-brown, glabrous outside; tube thinly hairy inside and white or very pale yellow, about 1 in. long, swollen at the base, cylindric above and slightly bent; lobes about ½ in. long, deltoid-lanceolate, tapering into slender tails; corona light yellow. Grand Canary. (Kew.)

***Ceropegia hybrida.** (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 383, f. 148.) S. A natural hybrid between *C. similis* and *C. Sandersonii*. (W. E. Ledger, Wimbledon; Leiden B. G.)

***Ceropegia similis.** (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 383, f. 147.) S. A new species, in cultivation under the name of *C. Thwaitesii*, "but it differs from that species in the much shorter corolla-lobes, which are white or pale green at the basal part instead of yellow, and by the presence of cilia upon them." The outer corona is also different. Native country unknown. (Kew; Leiden B. G.; W. E. Ledger, Wimbledon.)

Chamaecyparis Lawsoniana vars. (*O. G. Z.* 1906, 411.) Coniferae. H. The following varieties, differing from the type in the mode of branching, and in coloration, are briefly described: *epacroides*, *falcata*, *Olbrichii* and **Youngii*. [*Cupressus Lawsoniana* vars.]

***Chloraea virescens.** (*B. M.* t. 8100.) Orchidaceae. G. A terrestrial herb 1-1½ ft. high. Leaves tufted, oblong, obtuse, 3-6 in. long, ¾-1 in. broad.

Scape stout, erect, bearing a dense raceme 4–6 in. long. Pedicels stout, about ½ in. long. Flowers large, yellow, veined with green. A re-introduction. Chili. (H. J. Elwes; Kew.)

*Cissus adenopodus. (*K. B.* 1906, 247.) Ampelidaceae. S. A herbaceous plant, the stems climbing by means of tendrils. Root tuberous. Leaves of 3 ovate acuminate coarsely serrate leaflets, coloured, as well as the young shoots, bright red. Flowers in flat panicles. Pedicels about 2 lin. long, clothed with gland-tipped hairs. Uganda. (Kew.)

Citrus Aurantium × decumana. (*B. P.* iv. 174.) Rutaceae. G. A garden hybrid. (Palermo B. G.)

Citrus Bigaradia × Limonum. (*B. P.* iv. 175.) G. A garden hybrid. (Palermo B. G.)

Citrus japonica fructu elliptico. (*G. C.* 1905, xxxviii. 446, f. 168; 1906, xxxix. 30, 46 & 59, f. 29.) G. A variety with narrow leaves and small golden elliptic fruits, which are produced very freely even on small plants. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

*Codonopsis Tangshen. (*B. M.* t. 8090.) Campanulaceae. H. A perennial climbing herb, with a long much thickened root. Stems slender, 2 ft. long or more. Leaves ovate or ovate-lanceolate, 1¼–2½ in. long, slightly toothed; petioles very slender, ½–¾ in. long. Flowers solitary, on peduncles up to 2¾ in. long. Corolla campanulate, 1¼–1½ in. long, greenish, purple-spotted and striped inside. The root is much used in China as a tonic medicine. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Coelia densiflora. (*K. B.* 1906, 375.) Orchidaceae. S. A new species characterized by a dense-flowered raceme, wingless ovary, and an oblong mentum. The flowers are about ½ in. long, white, with a yellow anther-case. Central America. (Glasnevin B. G.)

Coelogyne Brymeriana. (*O. R.* 1906, 173.) Orchidaceae. S. A garden hybrid between *C. Dayana* and *C. asperata*. (Col. Brymer.)

Coelogyne Mooreana. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 414.) S. Flowers 7 or 8, in arching spikes, nearly as large as those of *C. cristata*, pure white, with a yellow disk to the lip. Annam. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Coelogyne speciosa × C. cristata alba. (*Gartenwelt*, x. 198.) S. A garden hybrid. (P. Wolter, Magdeburg, Germany.)

Colax tripterus. (*K. B.* 1906, 34.) Orchidaceae. S. A new species allied to *C. placantherus*, but it has a 3-winged ovary, and the disk of the lip bears a broad fleshy callus. Sepals and petals light green, the latter densely speckled with dark brown. Lip yellowish white, with lines of minute light purple dots on the disk. Brazil. (Glasnevin B. G.)

Colchicum Bivonae superbum. (*J. of H.* 1906, 411, f.; *G. M.* 1906, 697.) Liliaceae. H. A variety with large deeply coloured flowers. (Barr & Sons.)

*Coreopsis Grantii. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 162, f. 64; *Gard.* 1906, lxix. 161, f.; *B. M.* t. 8110.) Compositae. G. A compact bushy leafy plant about 2 ft. high, with elegant dark green bipinnate leaves, and bright yellow flower-heads about 2 in. across. It flowers in the winter. Eastern Tropical Africa. (Kew.)

*Corylopsis Griffithii. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 19, 210.) Hamamelidaceae. H. A new name proposed for the plant in cultivation as *C. himalayana*.

Corylopsis sinensis. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 18, f. 12.) H. A new species closely allied to *C. spicata*, differing in having the stipules of the flowering branches broader than long, the leaves broadest above the middle, the orbicular petals suddenly narrowed into a distinct claw, and in having yellow anthers and white seeds. Central and Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

*Cotyledon devensis. (*B. M.* t. 8104.) Crassulaceae. G. A garden hybrid probably between *C. glauca* and *C. gibbiflora* (*Echeveria metallica*). It is remarkable for its great size, the flower-stems being 5–7 ft. long. (Kew.)

*Crassula variabilis. (*K. B.* 1901, 122.) Crassulaceae. G. A new species allied to *C. pyramidalis*. Plant 3–6 in. high, branched at the base. Leaves in 4 rows, densely imbricate, ovate, 1½–4 lin. long, minutely papillose-ciliate on the margin. Flowers 5–7, in small cymes which are arranged in a narrow terminal panicle or are sometimes sub-

corymbose. Corolla 2½–3 lin. long, 4- or 5-lobed to the middle; lobes linear, white or red outside. South Africa. (Kew.)

Crinum. (*B. T. O.* 1906, 17–20.) Amaryllidaceae. G. The following garden hybrids are enumerated: *C. Arnottianum* (abyssinicum × yemense), *C. Comesi* (parentage doubtful), *C. formosum* (Moorei × abyssinicum), *C. gallanum* (Moorei × Powellii), *C. gracillimum* (MacOwani × capense album), *C. Linneanum* (yemense × capense album), *C. Luisae* (yemense × Schmidtii), *C. Margaritae* (yemense × Moorei), *C. paradoxum* (yemense × Moorei), *C. Puccianum* (yemense × Moorei), *C. Sieheanum* (yemense × Schmidtii), *C. vomerense* (Moorei × yemense), *C. Wittmackianum* (Moorei × yemense). (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Cuscuta Upcraftii. (*K. B.* 1906, 5.) Convolvulaceae. H. Stems slender, thread-like. Spikes lax, few-flowered, simple, ½–¾ in. long. Flowers sessile, 1-2 lin. long. Corolla-tube cylindric; lobes elliptic, obtuse, shorter than the tube. This new species has been grown successfully on the potato. Its natural host is unknown. Eastern Tibet. (A. K. Bulley.)

Cyclamen Pseudo-graecum. (*Gfl.* 1906, 629.) Primulaceae. H? A new species which has been confused with *C. graecum*, to which it is very closely allied. It differs in having longer filaments, and anthers elongated, 3-angled, acuminate. The corolla-lobes are very pale rose, almost white. Crete. (Freiburg B. G.)

Cycnoches Egertonianum viride. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 139; *G. M.* 1906, 564.) Orchidaceae. S. A variety with pale green flowers. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Cymbidium Colmanae. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 286; *G. M.* 1906, 300.) Orchidaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *C. eburneo-Lowianum* and *C. eburneum Dayanum*. (J. Colman.)

Cymbidium eburneo-giganteum. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 110; *Gard.* 1906, lxix. 112.) G. A garden hybrid between the species indicated in the name. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Cymbidium Holfordianum. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 110; *O. R.* 1906, 85; *G. M.* 1906, 130, f.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. eburneum* and *C. grandiflorum*. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Cynoglossum amabile. (*K. B.* 1906, 202.) Boraginaceae. H. Allied to *C. furcatum*, but it has rather larger flowers of a very pleasing blue. It is a perennial herb, reaching a height of 2 ft. Basal leaves lanceolate-elliptic, 2–4 in. long; cauline oblong or lanceolate, to 4 in. long. Racemes in loose panicles. Corolla-limb 3½–4½ lin. across. South-west and West China. (M. Leichtlin, Baden-Baden.)

***Cynorchis compacta.** (*B. M.* t. 8053; *G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 158.) Orchidaceae. G. A dwarf herb, with ovoid or fusiform subterranean tubers ½–1 in. long. Stems very short, stout, bearing a fully developed ovate-oblong leaf and 1 or 2 loose tubular sheaths. Scape solitary, erect, 4–7 in. high. Raceme many-flowered; pedicels ⅓–¾ in. long. Flowers white, with the disk of the lip spotted with red. Natal. (Kew; Baron Sir H. Schroder.)

Cypripedium Bridgei. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 63; *G. M.* 1906, 130.) Orchidaceae. S. A garden hybrid between *C. Godseffianum* and *C. Argus Moensii*. (G. F. Moore.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium callo-Rothschildianum. (*O. R.* 1906, 243; *G. C.* 1906, xl. 36; *G. M.* 1906, 480.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. callosum* and *C. Rothschildianum*. (J. Gurney Fowler.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium Chantino-Lawrenceanum. (*L.* xvii. 91, t. 812.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. insigne* var. *Chantinii* and *C. Lawrenceanum*. (L. Linden & Co., Moortebeek, Brussels.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium eboraicum. (*J. of H.* 1906, liii. 554, 589, f.; *G. C.* 1906, xl. 414.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. insigne* var. and *C. nitens magnificum*. (J. H. Craven.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium Fletcherianum. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 234, 254, f. 103; *J. of H.* 1906, liii. 339, f.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Godefroyae leucochilum* and *C.* "*Lord Derby*." (H. Low & Co.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium Headlandianum. (*O. R.* 1906, 51.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Lathamianum* and *C. Memoria-Moensii*. (H. D. Headland.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium imperiale. (*O. R.* 1906, 216.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Stonei* and *C. Rothschildianum*. (F. Sander & Sons.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium insigne var. **cinnamomeum.** (*L.* xvii. 77. t. 805.) G. The flower has the same form as that of the type, but the sepals and petals are chiefly a pale yellow or greenish yellow, and the lip is pale yellow, tinted and striped with reddish brown. (L. Linden & Co., Moortebeek, Brussels.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium Magdalenae. (*J. H. F.* 1906, 25.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Boxallii* and *C. Leeanum superbum*. (Duval & Son, Versailles.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium Sidneyanum. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 2.) G. A garden hybrid between *C. insigne*, Harefield Hall variety, and *C. Leeanum Massereelsianum*. (H. A. Tracy.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium Vialianum. (*L.* xvii. 81, t. 807.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. Lathamianum* and *C. Druryi*. (L. Linden & Co., Moortebeek, Brussels.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium villosum annamense. (*O. R.* 1906, 112.) S. "Remarkable for having a dark band on the dorsal sepal." (F. Sander & Sons.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Cypripedium westpointense. (*O. R.* 1906, 16.) S. A garden hybrid between *C. callosum Sanderae* and *C. bellatulum album*. (S. Gratrix.) [*Paphiopedilum.*]

Davallia canariensis elegans. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. p. 157; *Gard.* 1906, lxix. 168.) Filices. G. A variety with elegant finely divided fronds. (J. Hill & Sons.)

Davallia elegans Mayi. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 35; *G. M.* 1906, 480.) S. A fine variety, with graceful deep green much-divided fronds. (H. B. May.)

Davallia solida superba. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 316; *Gard.* 1906, lxix. May 19, viii.) S. The fronds are somewhat crispate, not flat as in the type, and in the young state they are tinted with red. (H. B. May.)

Dendrobium annamense. (*K. B.* 1906, 113.) Orchidaceae. S. Stems slender, 16–20 in. long. Leaves oblong, 2–3 in. long. Flowers axillary, fascicled at the leafless nodes or shortly racemose, very often in threes, buff-yellow, rather membranous. Sepals and petals about 5 lin. long. Lip broadly oblong, 7½ lin. long, obtuse; disk smooth. Annam. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Dendrobium Brandtiae. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 404.) S. A new species resembling *D. Phalaenopsis*. The flowers are more fleshy than in that species, are mauve-purple, with silvery crests to the lip, and are remarkable in having twisted or curled sepals and petals. Native country not known; possibly North Australia or New Guinea. (Mrs. Ida Brandt, Zurich.)

Dendrobium Brodiei. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 110; *O. R.* 1906, 80; *G. M.* 1906, 130.) S. A garden hybrid between *D. Dominianum* and *D. Wiganiae*. (J. Colman.)

***Dendrobium Bronckarti.** (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 380.) S. A new species resembling *D. Farmeri* in habit, but the stems are slender. Leaves ovate, 4½ in. long. Racemes lateral, many-flowered, about 13 in. long, pendulous; bracts ovate-lanceolate, very long. Sepals and petals about 1 in. long, rose-tinted, broadly ovate. Lip rhomboid, obtuse, clawed, about ⅜ in. long and ⅜ in. broad, rose-tinted, with an orange-yellow disk. Indo-China. (G. Bronckart, Charleroy, Belgium.)

Dendrobium convolutum. (*K. B.* 1906, 375.) S. Pseudobulbs club-shaped, about 9 in. long, 2-leaved. Scape slender, terminal, 5–6 in. long, 4-flowered. Flowers similar to those of *D. chloropterum*, but larger. Sepals and petals light green, with a few small dark brown markings at the base. Lip green and dark brown. New Guinea. (F. Sander & Sons; Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

***Dendrobium Dartoisianum.** (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 380.) S. A new species which appears to be allied to *D. Pierardi* and resembles some of the forms of *D. nobile*. The stems attain a length of 2½ ft. Leaves distichous, lanceolate, 3½–4 in. long. Racemes 7 or 8 on each stem, 3- or 4-flowered. Sepals and petals ivory-yellow, the latter undulated and twisted, 1¾ in. long

longer than the sepals. Lip as long as the petals, undivided, hooded, shortly clawed, yellowish at the base, violet in the central part, ivory-yellow at the apex. Indo-China. (G. Bronckart, Charleroy, Belgium.)

Dendrobium lasioglossum. (*O. R.* 1906, 152, 222.) S. Allied to *D. Ruckeri* and *D. luteolum*. Stems tufted, slender, 10–18 in. long, pendulous. Leaves lanceolate, acuminate, 3–5 in. long. Flowers in fascicles of 2 or 3, white, streaked with light purple on the side lobes of the lip; crest yellow and very hairy. Burma. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.) [This was in cultivation in 1868 (see *B. M.* t. 5825), but appears to have been lost for many years.]

Dendrobium Phalaenopsis splendens. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. suppl. Nov. 10, iv.) Flowers bright magenta-rose, white at the base of the segments. (W. M. Appleton.)

Dendrobium Schinzii. (*K. B.* 1906, 31.) S. Primary stems creeping, the secondary forming oblong 1-leaved pseudobulbs. Leaves sessile, ovate- or elliptic-oblong, 2–2½ in. long. Flowers solitary or fascicled, pale green, very fugacious. Sepals and petals 2–3 lin. long. Lip 4 lin. long, 3-lobed. Sumatra. (Zurich B. G.)

Dendrobium shillongense. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 254; *O. R.* 1906, 152, 222.) S. Identical with *D. lasioglossum*.

***Dendrobium tonkinense.** (*T. H.* 1906, i. 21.) S. A new species most nearly allied to *D. revolutum*, from which it differs in having an entire lip furnished with crests, the median one being very prominent. Tonquin. (G. Bronckart, Charleroy, Belgium.)

Dendrobium Wilsoni. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 185.) G. A new species belonging to the section *Eudendrobium* and allied to *D. transparens*. Pseudobulbs cylindric, slender, 1½–2 ft. long. Leaves oblong or lanceolate-oblong, 2–3 in. long, 6–10 lin. broad. Racemes 2- or 3 flowered, ½ in. long, borne on the old leafless stems. Flowers over 3 in. across, a delicate pink or sometimes nearly white, with a small yellow blotch on the disk of the lip and a number of minute dark purple dots. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Deutzia discolor stellata. (*Lemoine Cat.* 1906, n. 164, viii.) Saxifragaceae. H. A garden hybrid between *D. scabra* and *D. discolor grandiflora*. (V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

Deutzia globosa. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 238.) H. A new species characterized by having creamy white flowers in dense globose panicles. Leaves shortly petiolate, ovate-lanceolate or elliptic, 2–3¾ in. long, obtusely acuminate, densely pilose on the midrib and veins on the under side. Flowers cup-shaped, ⅔ in. across. Wings of the longer filaments abruptly angular. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Deutzia gracilis fastuosa. (*Lemoine Cat.* 1906, n. 164, vii.) H. A garden hybrid between *D. gracilis* and *D. Sieboldiana*. (V. Lemoine & Son, Nancy.)

Deutzia mollis. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 238.) H. A new species resembling some of the forms of *D. parviflora*. It is a shrub, 3–8 ft. high. Leaves petiolate, elliptic-lanceolate or broadly ovate, 2–4 in. long, obliquely and obtusely acuminate, pilose on both sides. Panicles short, loosely corymbose. Flowers ⅓–½ in. across, white or sometimes tinged with pink. Petals suborbicular, about ¼ in. long. Wings of the filaments not toothed. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Deutzia reflexa. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 238.) H. A new species differing from all hitherto described in having the petals reflexed along the lateral margins. It is a small slender shrub, with narrowly elliptic-lanceolate leaves, and rather small pure white flowers in loose corymbose panicles. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Deutzia Wilsoni. (*B. M.* t. 8083.) H. A new species very closely allied to *D. discolor*, from which it may be distinguished by its more hairy and scabrous foliage, more robust branchlets and pedicels, shorter and broader calyx-lobes, flatter corolla, and by its more narrowly winged filaments which are not bilobed towards the apex. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Diandrolyra bicolor.** (*K. B.* 1906, 204.) Gramineae. G. A new genus allied to *Olyra*. It is a perennial densely tufted grass, with erect culms bearing usually 1–3 leaves. Leaves lanceolate or lanceolate-oblong, 2½–3¾ in. long, 5–7½ lin. broad, dark green above,

violet-purple beneath. Inflorescence terminal, narrow, 7½ lin. long. Spikelets in pairs, the lower female and the upper male. Male flowers with 2 stamens only. Native country unknown. (Kew.)

Dicliptera Niederleiniana. (*I. S. H. T.* v. 153, t. 198.) Acanthaceae. G. A subshrubby plant with rather slender pubescent stems. Leaves stalked, oval, up to 3 in. long and 1½ in. broad, rounded at the apex, densely pubescent. Flowers about 1¼ in. long, several crowded together in a terminal paniculate cyme. Argentina. (L. van den Bossche, Tirlemont, Belgium.)

Dictamnus caucasicus. (*R. H. B.* 1906, 254, f. 59.) Rutaceae. H. This is described as being very much prettier than *D. albus*. Its flowering-stems are very straight and are more than a yard high. Caucasus.

***Disa erubescens.** (*O. R.* 1906, 69.) Orchidaceae. S. Plant more than 1 ft. high, bearing in the wild state racemes of 5–8 flowers. Flowers large and handsome, somewhat resembling in colour those of *D. grandiflora*. Dorsal sepal obovate-spathulate, 1¼ in. long; spur linear, 5 in. long. Lateral sepals spreading, oblong, 10 lin. long. Petals erect, auriculate at the base, extending upwards into a linear lobe. Lip linear, ½ in. long. Eastern Tropical Africa. (Kew.)

***Dissotis modesta.** (*K. B.* 1906, 78.) Melastomaceae. G. Stem slender, sparingly setose. Leaves oblong, to 1¾ in. long, acute, minutely serrulate, hirsute on both sides. Flowers few, crowded at the ends of the branches. Petals obovate-elliptic, to ½ in. long. Stamens blue-purple, reddish and yellow. Style purple. Uganda. (Kew.)

***Distylium racemosum.** (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 422; xl. 303, f. 120.) Hamamelidaceae. H. A shrub with flexuose branches. Leaves alternate, shortly stalked, leathery, oblong, about 2 in. long and ½ in. broad. Flowers in short axillary racemes, about ½ in. long. Sepals 5, oblong. Petals absent. Stamens 5, with purple anthers. Japan. (T. Smith, Newry.)

Dolichos pseudopachyrrhizus. (*N. B.* iv. 233, ff.) Leguminosae. G. A climbing plant with a large tuberous rootstock. Stems long, round or angular. Leaves long-stalked, 3-foliolate; leaflets very variable in shape, the lateral often ovate or elliptic and the terminal broadly rhomboid, 3½–8 in. long, 2½–7 in. broad. Flowers small, chiefly violet-blue, in racemes ½–1¾ ft. long. Tropical Africa. (Berlin B. G.)

***Draba elata.** (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 363.) Cruciferae. H. A tall-growing biennial. During the first year it forms a rosette of spathulate leaves, from which arise in the following spring stems about 1 ft. high, sparingly leafy, and bearing heads of bright yellow flowers. Himalayas. (Kew.)

Echinocactus Kurtzianus. (*M. K.* 1906, 55.) Cactaceae. G. A new species differing from *E. Mostii* in having 8 radial spines instead of 7, and white flowers reddish at the base. Argentina. (Berlin B. G.)

Echinocactus Mostii. (*M. K.* 1906, 11.) G. A new species allied to *E. multiflorus*, Hook. Stem simple, depressed-globose, 2½–3 in. high, unarmed at the summit, 11–14-ribbed. Spines 7 radial and 1 central. Ovary glabrous, furnished with 8–10 scales. Flowers small, pale red. Argentina. (Berlin B. G.)

Echinopsis Fiebrigii. (*N. B.* iv. 184; *M. K.* 1906, 25, f.; *Gfl.* 1906, 49.) Cactaceae. G. A new species. Stem simple, depressed-globose, nearly 4 in. high, 6 in. broad, tubercled and not armed at the summit, with 18–24 crenate ribs. Spines 8–10 radial and 1 central, all curved, strong, yellowish when young, sometimes marbled. Flowers white, nearly 8 in. long. Bolivia. (Berlin B. G.)

Echinopsis Hempeliana. (*M. K.* 1906, 94; *B. K.* t. 85.) G. Stem ellipsoid, rounded above, up to about 6 in. high; summit flattened, furnished with a dense pale yellow wool; ribs 20, straight. Radial spines 8–12, unequal, 5–15 lin. long; central spines 3 or 4, up to 2 in. long. Flowers about 3 in. long, funnel-shaped; segments lanceolate, cinnabar-red, of a different shade at base and apex. Native country unknown. (F. Fobe, Ohorn, Germany.)

***Eleutherococcus Simoni.** (*M. D. G.* 1905, 12.) Araliaceae. H. Very closely allied to *E. senticosus*, but the stem and branches are furnished with sharp strong spines instead of long fine prickly bristles. (Simon-Louis Frères, Plantières, near Metz.)

Epicattleya decipiens. (*J. H. F.* 1905, 803.) Orchidaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *Epidendrum ciliare* and *Cattleya Gigas*. (L. Gaud, Marseilles.)

Epicattleya madeburgensis. (*Gartenwelt*, x. 198, 200, f.) G. A garden hybrid. Parentage not recorded. (P. Wolter, Magdeburg, Germany.)

***Epiphyllanthus obtusangulus.** (*M. K.* 1906, 166.) Cactaceae. G. An epiphytic plant with jointed much-branched stems; branches pendulous; joints cylindric or club-shaped, subangular; areolae very small, the larger covered with black wool from which arise 4–8 or more short black bristles. Flowers at the ends of the young growths, somewhat irregular, resembling those of an *Epiphyllum*, nearly 2 in. long, rose-coloured. Brazil. (Cultivated on the Riviera.) [Syns. *Epiphyllum obtusangulum*, Lindb.; *Cereus obtusangulus*, K. Schum.]

Eremurus Michelianus. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 83.) Liliaceae. H. Supposed to be a hybrid between *E. Warei* and *E. Bungei*. (Jardin du Crest, near Geneva.)

Erigeron glabellus var. **arizonicus.** (*J. of H.* 1906, liii. 251.) Compositae. H. Stems about 1 ft. high. Flower-heads violet-purple, 1–1½ in. across. Arizona. (M. Leichtlin, Baden-Baden.)

***Eryngium serbicum.** (*Gard.* 1906, lxx. 79.) Umbelliferae. H. A small-growing plant, 12–18 in. high, with numerous thin stems bearing very finely divided leaves of a fresh green colour. Servia. (S. Arnott.)

***Euonymus yedoensis.** (*Späth Cat.* 1906–07, 97.) Celastraceae. H. A shrub 6–10 ft. high. Leaves ornamental, large, oval, acute. Flowers large, yellowish green, with purple anthers. Fruit carmine-rose. Japan. (L. Späth, Berlin.) [See *Gfl.* 1904, 31, f. 13.]

***Eupatorium Purpusi** var. **monticola.** (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 274.) Compositae. G. The upper portion of the stems, pedicels and involucres are very glandular-viscid, and the achenes are brown and slightly scabrid, not nearly white and smooth as in the type. The leaves are also thicker. This plant has been erroneously called *E. petiolare* (*G. C.* 1904, xxxv. 142, 163, f. 68). The name *E. viscosissimum* has been applied to it. Lower California. (Kew.)

Euphorbia Dinteri. (*M. K.* 1906, 109.) Euphorbiaceae. G. A new species closely allied to *E. virosa* with which it has been confused. It differs in being much more robust, and the *Cactus*-like stems are 7- or 8-angled. The flowers are unknown. German South-West Africa. (Sir T. Hanbury, La Mortola.)

***Fagus antarctica** var. **uliginosa.** (*K. B.* 1906, 381.) Cupuliferae. H. The leaves of this variety are cordate, with an oblique base, ½–1¼ in. long, irregular and minutely crenate, rather crowded on the slender unbranched shoots; petioles very short. Chili and Argentina. (Kew.)

***Fagus obliqua.** (*K. B.* 1906, 381.) H. A fine rapid-growing tree, having a hard heavy reddish-brown wood. Leaves deciduous, oblong-ovate, 2–3 in. long, doubly crenate, dark green above, paler and rather glaucous beneath. Southern Chili. (Kew.)

***Ficus Dryepondtiana?** (*R. H. B.* 1906, 85, t.; *R. H.* 1906, 222.) Urticaceae. S. A new species with long-stalked oblong leaves more than 10 in. long and 4 in. broad, undulate, prominently veined, green above, brownish purple beneath. Congo. (Brussels B. G.)

***Ficus Krishnae.** (*B. M.* t. 8092.) S. A new species most nearly allied to *F. bengalensis*. It is remarkable in having the leaves cup-shaped, the under side of the leaf forming the inside of the cup. India. (Kew.)

Forsythia spectabilis. (*Gfl.* 1906, 227, f. 26.) Oleaceae. H. A garden hybrid between *F. suspensa* and *F. viridissima*. (L. Späth, Berlin.) [= *F. intermedia spectabilis* in Späth Cat. 1906–07, 99.]

***Freesia Chapmanii.** (*Gard.* 1906, lxix. Jan. 27, x. and 99.) Iridaceae. G. A variety of *F. refracta* obtained by crossing the typical form (*F. aurea*) with the variety *alba*. (F. H. Chapman.)

*Freesia Tubergeni. (*Gard.* 1906, lxix. 168, 184, f.; *G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 157; *J. of H.* 1906, lii. 298, f.) G. A garden hybrid between *F. refracta alba* and *F. Armstrongi*. (C. G. van Tubergen, Haarlem.)

*Galanthus Gottwaldi. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 105.) Amaryllidaceae. H. Identical with *G. byzantinus*.

Galanthus nivalis flavescens. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 165.) H. The markings on the inner segments of the perianth, and the ovary, are yellow, and the stems are more yellow than green. It is larger and brighter than the variety *lutescens*. (S. Arnott.)

*Genista dalmatica. (*B. M.* t. 8075.) Leguminosae. H. A small rigid shrub, forming dense tufts of numerous spiny hairy branches 3–4 in. long. Leaves few, small, linear. Flowers bright yellow, in rather dense terminal racemes 1–1½ in. long. Balkan Peninsula. (Kew.)

*Genista nyssana. (*I. S. H. T.* v. 151, t. 197.) H. A shrub 1¾–2 ft. high, covered with whitish hairs. Branches ascending, straight or curved. Leaves alternate, trifoliolate, sessile; leaflets oblong, mucronate. Flowers small, solitary, yellow, forming long terminal spikes. Servia. (L. van den Bossche, Tirlemont, Belgium.)

*Gentiana ornata. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 182.) Gentianaceae. H. A tufted plant with stems 5–6 in. long, narrow fleshy leaves and solitary terminal turquoise blue flowers; these are about the size of those of *G. septemfida*, and are marked on the outside of the tube with dull purple and buff coloured stripes. The plant figured as *G. ornata* in *Bot. Mag.* t. 6514 is incorrectly named. Central and Eastern Himalaya. (Kew.)

*Geranium platyanthum. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 52; *Veitch Nov.* 1906, 3, f.) Geraniaceae. H. A handsome new species allied to *G. eriostemon*. Stems erect, 2–3 ft. high, covered with white spreading hairs. Leaves broadly reniform, 5–7 in. broad, densely covered on the underside with grey shining hairs; lower leaves long-stalked, usually 5-lobed; upper nearly sessile and often only 3-lobed; lobes broad, coarsely toothed. Peduncles 2 or more, axillary. Pedicels densely glandular-pilose, erect in fruit. Corolla rose-purple, very flat, 1¼ in. across. Central and Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

*Gerbera aurantiaca. (*B. M.* t. 8079.) Compositae. H. H. or G. This is the correct name of the plant included in the list of 1905 as *G. Elsae*. It is a native of Natal and the Transvaal. (Kew.)

Gerbera Jamesoni formae. (*Gfl.* 1906, 15, 16.) G. The following forms, differing slightly from the type, are briefly described: *acanthifolia*, *elmensis*, *sanguinea*, *superba*, and *vomerensis*. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

*Geum Eweni. (*G.C.* 1906, xxxix. 214.) Rosaceae. H. Said to be a hybrid between *G. Heldreichii* and *G. miniatum*. It has the appearance of a semi-double variety of the former, not quite so deep in colour as *G. Heldreichii superbum*. (S. Arnott.)

*Gladiolus carmineus. (*B. M.* t. 8068.) Iridaceae. H. H. A new species allied to *G. hirsutus*. Stem erect, slender, about 1½ ft. high. Leaves linear, acuminate, 8 in. long, ⅓ in. broad, glabrous. Flowers about 3 in. across. Perianth-tube narrowly funnel-shaped, ½ in. across, almost white outside; lobes ovate, acuminate, ¾ in. broad, carmine, two of the inner ones with a paler spot at the base surrounded by a darker border. Anthers oblong, pale yellow. South Africa. (Kew.)

Gladiolus glaucus. (*R. H.* 1906, 318.) H. H. A dwarf plant not exceeding 12 in. high. Stems and leaves erect, rigid. Flowers numerous, bluish-red, striped with white and red at the base. Greece. (Herb, Naples.)

Godetia Schamini fl. pl. (*Gard.* 1906, lxx. 203, t.) Onagraceae. H. Flowers pink, large and double, produced on long stems. (Dobbie & Co.) [*Oenothera.*]

*Gomesa scandens. (*O. R.* 1906, 208; *K. B.* 1906, 376.) Orchidaceae. S. A distinct species characterized by having an elongated stem and climbing habit, the pseudobulbs being 2–4 in. apart. Leaves oblong, 2–4 in. long. Racemes arching, 5–7 in. long, bearing numerous light green flowers with narrow segments. Brazil. (Kew.) [= *G. Glaziovii*, Cogn. in Mart. Fl. Bras. iii., pars 6, 248, t. 53.]

Gongora Beyrodtiana. (*Orch.* i, 4.) Orchidaceae. A new species allied to *G. truncata*. It is an epiphytic plant, with ovoid 4-furrowed pseudobulbs

about 2½ in. long, each bearing two oblong leaves 8–10 in. long. Inflorescence pendulous, about 16 in. long. Flowers pale yellow, purple-spotted, almost the same in size as those of *G truncata*. Colombia. (O. Beyrodt, Marienfelde, near Berlin.)

Gurania malacophylla. (*B. M.* t. 8085.) Cucurbitaceae. S. This is the correct name of the plant included in the list of 1904 as *G. eriantha*. It differs from the true *G. eriantha*, Cogn., by having a capitate instead of a spicate inflorescence.

***Habenaria triquetra.** (*K. B.* 1906, 87.) Orchidaceae. G. Plant 12–18 in. high, somewhat glaucous. Radical leaves ovate-lanceolate, 1–2 in. long; stem-leaves oblong or oblong-lanceolate, 2½–4 in. long. Raceme about 10-flowered, with foliaceous bracts. Sepals 10 lin. long, light green. Petals and lip about as long as the sepals, white. Ovary triquetrous or almost 3-winged. Shan States. (Kew.)

***Haplocarpha scaposa.** (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 122, f. 49.) Compositae. H.? A stemless herbaceous perennial resembling an acaulescent species of *Arctotis*. Leaves lanceolate to elliptic, 3–9 in. long, 1–3 in. broad, more or less obtusely toothed or sometimes nearly entire, green above, covered with a white felted tomentum beneath. Peduncles ¾–2½ ft. long, white-tomentose, leafless, bearing a solitary radiate clear yellow flower-head, 1½–2½ in. across, having a woolly involucre. South Africa. (W. E. Gumbleton; R. A. Beamish.) It appears to have been first introduced in 1894.

***Hedysarum multijugum** var. **apiculatum.** (*B. M.* t. 8091.) Leguminosae. H. Differs from the type in the leaves, which have fewer leaflets, glabrous on the upper side, and apiculate. It has been in cultivation for a long time as H. multijugum. Central Asia. (Kew.)

Hemerocallis fulcitrina. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 159.) Liliaceae. H. A garden hybrid between *H. fulva maculata* and *H. citrina*. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Hemerocallis fulva var. **Cypriani.** (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 159; *B. T. O.* 1906, 204.) H. A distinct variety, dwarfer than the type and more floriferous. The flowers are coppery red with a golden centre, and a well-marked golden line down the middle of the segments. Central China. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Hemerocallis fulva var. **hupehensis.** (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 159; *B. T. O.* 1906, 205.) H. Flowers very bright coppery red, with a yellow throat, the segments very reflexed and undulating. Central China. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Herpetospermum grandiflorum. (*B. S. B. B.* xlii. 231.) Cucurbitaceae. H. An annual climbing herb, probably dioecious. Leaves on very long stalks, broadly ovate-cordate, to 4¼ in. long and 4¾ in. broad, more or less angular. Male flowers 3–6 at the apex of a peduncle 3–5 in. long, with large golden-yellow petals. Female flowers solitary or in pairs, very shortly stalked, slightly smaller than the male. Fruit greenish, 7- or 8-ribbed, densely hairy, about 2½ in. long, 1¾ in. broad. Central China. (Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Verrières-le-Buisson, France.)

Heuchera sanguinea maxima. (*R. H. B.* 1906, 208, f. 41.) Saxifragaceae. H. A very vigorous variety, with large panicles of large deep crimson flowers. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

***Hoodia Currori.** (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 62, f. 27.) Asclepiadaceae. S. A *Stapelia*-like plant, with a leafless stem 1–2 ft. high and 2¼ in. or more in diam., bearing 12 longitudinal ridges, each consisting of 30 confluent spine-tipped mammae. Flowers 5 in. across, saucer-shaped, dull rosy-lilac with dark radiating lines and covered with soft hairs inside, paler and glabrous outside; they are odourless and last about a month. Portuguese West Africa. (Kew.)

***Impatiens Holstii hybrida.** (*R. H.* 1906, 488.) Geraniaceae. G. or H. H. The following forms, obtained by hybridising *I. Holstii* and *I. Sultani*, are enumerated:—*albo-maculata*, *albo-rosea*, *atroviolacea*, *carminea*, *cinnabarino-aurantiaca*. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

***Iris demavendica.** (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 364.) Iridaceae. H. A distinct dwarf species belonging to the Cushion Irises. Stems about 6 in. high, each bearing 2 large rich claret-red flowers. The standards are paler, and the falls are richly veined with lines of a deeper shade. Mt. Demavend, Persia. (Kew.)

Iris Taitii. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 145.) H. A new species allied to *I. Xiphion* from which it differs in having small bulbs with light brown finely-ribbed coats, filiform leaves, less panduriform sepals (falls), and in the later flowering. Portugal. (Sir M. Foster.)

Kniphofia elmensis. (*B. T. O.* 1906, 196.) Liliaceae. H. A garden hybrid between *K. pauciflora* and *K. rufa*. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Kniphofia ruvaria. (*B. T. O.* 1906, 196.) H. A garden hybrid between *K. rufa* and *K. uvaria*. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Kniphofia vomerensis. (*B. T. O.* 1906, 195.) H. A garden hybrid between *K. pauciflora* and *K. rufa*. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Laelia canariensis. (*O. R.* 1906, 84.) Orchidaceae. S. A garden hybrid between *L. harpophylla* and *L. anceps*. (C. L. N. Ingram.)

Laelio-cattleya Denisii. (*O. R.* 1906, 135.) Orchidaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *Laelia superbiens* and *Cattleya Lueddemanniana*. (F. Denis, Balaruc les Bains, Hérault, France.)

Laelio-cattleya Hopkinsii. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 223; *O. R.* 1906, 146.) S. A garden hybrid between *L.-C. Pallas* and *Laelia tenebrosa*. (F. Wellesley.)

Laelio-cattleya Hurstii. (*O. R.* 1906, 221.) S. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Skinneri* and *Laelia purpurata*. (E. F. Clark.) [The plant with this name in the list of 1900 is a hybrid between *Laelia pumila* var. *Dayana* and *L. purpurata* var. *rosea* and is therefore *L. Diana*.]

Laelio-cattleya Peetersi. (*R. H.* 1906, 99.) G. A garden hybrid between *Laelia glauca* and *Cattleya Lawrenceana*. (C. Maron, Brunoy, France.)

Laelio-cattleya perrilosa. (*O. R.* 1906, 350.) S. A garden hybrid between *Laelia Perrinii* and *Cattleya granulosa*. (R. I. Measures.)

Laelio-cattleya tenegottoi. (*O. R.* 1906, 350.) S. A garden hybrid between *Laelia tenebrosa* and *Laelio-Cattleya Gottoiana*. (R. I. Measures.)

Laelio-cattleya Wolteri. (*Gartenwelt*, x. 198.) G. A garden hybrid between *Cattleya Gaskelliana* and *Laelia pumila*. (P. Wolter, Magdeburg, Germany.)

Laelio-cattleya woodfordiensis. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 201.) G. A garden hybrid between *Laelia crispa* and *Laelio-Cattleya*, "*C. G. Roebling*." (J. G. Fowler.)

Lantana Pictavi. (*R. H.* 1906, 81, 233, f. 109; *Jard.* 1906, 277, f. 148.) Verbenaceae. G. A hybrid between *L. Sellowiana* and a garden variety. (G. Bruant, Poitiers.)

Larix europaea virgata. (*M. D. G.* 1905, 81, t. 10.) Coniferae. H. The name given to a monstrous form which has been growing for many years near Rottenmann in Upper Styria, Austria. It has long outstretched tortuous primary branches, which have few secondary branches, and are forked towards the extremities. The tufts of leaves are very crowded, giving the branches the appearance of being thickly overgrown with moss.

Larix Potanini. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 178, f. 68.) H. A tree 20–60 ft. high, producing a valuable timber. Leaves glabrous, linear, ¾–1 in. long, or occasionally much shorter, apiculate, flattish, with a prominent midrib. Mature cones 1½–1¾ in. long, ¾ in. broad, oblong-ovoid, obtuse, sessile, deflexed; bracts conspicuous, membranous, lanceolate, often markedly acuminate and recurved; cone-scales brownish grey, rounded-truncate. Seeds winged. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Lilium Duchartrei.** (*B. M.* t. 8072.) Liliaceae. H. Stems about 3 ft. high, glabrous, terete, 1–7-flowered. Leaves lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, acuminate, 2½ in. long, ½ in. broad, 3-nerved. Flowers nodding, about 3 in. across, white tinged with rose outside, finely spotted with rose inside, except towards the tips of the oblong recurved segments. Western and South-Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Lilium myriophyllum.** (*B. M.* t. 8102.) H. A handsome species closely allied to *L. Brownii*, from which it differs in having 1-nerved linear leaves, and the perianth more or less saccate at the base. The flowers are about 5 in. long, white inside, yellow in the tube, flushed with dull crimson outside, and darker on the midribs. Western and South-Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Lilium pardalinum × Parryi. (*G. W.* 1906, 597, f.) H. A garden hybrid. (L. Burbank, Santa Rosa, California.) [= *L. Burbankii.*]

Lisianthus eythropensis. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 35; *G. M.* 1906, 480.) Gentianaceae. G. A garden name for the well-known *L. Russellianus.* (Miss Alice Rothschild.)

***Listrostachys fimbriata.** (*K. B.* 1906, 115.) Orchidaceae. S. A very floriferous new species very similar to *L. fragrantissima*, but the spur of the lip is longer and more slender. Flowers translucent white, with a slight greenish tinge. Uganda. (Kew.)

***Listrostachys hamata.** (*B. M.* t. 8074.) S. A distinct new species characterized by having the spur hooked at the tip. It is a stout epiphytic herb less than 1 ft. high. Leaves recurved, oblong, about 6 in. long. Scapes arching to pendulous, about 6 in. long, many-flowered. Flowers white, with a green spur. Tropical West Africa. (Kew.)

Lonicera Ferdinandi. (*M. D. G.* 1905, 197; *Späth Cat.* 1906–07, 105.) Caprifoliaceae. H. A vigorous-growing shrub; younger branches more or less covered with setose reflexed hairs bulbous at the base. Leaves very shortly stalked, ovate, up to 1¾ in. long, acute or acuminate, rounded or slightly cordate at the base, sparsely setulose, ciliate. Flowers axillary, in pairs. Corolla 2-lipped, ¾ in. long, pale yellow. Mongolia and China. (Bonn B. G.; L. Späth, Berlin.)

***Lonicera involucrata serotina.** (*Gfl.* 1906, 322; *Späth Cat.* 1906-07, 105.) H. Leaves broader than in the type, more acute, glabrous on the under side and less shining. Mountains of California. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Lycaste Hennisiana. (*Orch.* i. 33.) Orchidaceae. G. A new species allied to *L. lasioglossa*, which it resembles in the large size of its flowers and the shape of the shining green sepals. Petals more white than green. Lip quite glabrous, white or cream-coloured. Column pure white, hairy above the middle. Colombia. (W. Hennis, Hildesheim, Germany.)

Lycaste tricolor albens. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 56; *Gard.* 1906, lxx. July 21, vi.) G. Sepals very pale green. Petals white, with a tinge of green at the ends. (J. Bradshaw.)

***Lychnis Sartori.** (*G. M.* 1906, 162.) Caryophyllaceae. H. Somewhat resembles *L. diurna*, but it has narrower leaves, and the inflated calyx is more elongated. Plant about 1 ft. high. Flowers purple, about ½ in. across. China? (M. Leichtlin, Baden-Baden; S. Arnott.)

Lycoris incarnata. (*Gartenwelt*, x. 489, t.) Amaryllidaceae. H. Scape 1–1¾ ft. high, bearing 6–12 flowers. Flowers large, widely expanded, pale flesh-coloured or bright rose, fragrant; segments scarcely undulate, not so much reflexed as in the Japanese species. Central China. (C. Sprenger, Naples.)

Magnolia globosa. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 234.) Magnoliaceae. H. A bush or small tree, 6–15 ft. high. Leaves deciduous, ovate or ovate-elliptic, acuminate, 5–9 in. long, 3–5 in. broad, nearly glabrous above, densely silky-hairy beneath; petiole short. Flowers solitary, terminal, shortly stalked, white, saucer-shaped, fragrant, appearing with the leaves, often on small plants. Stamens and pistil bright red. Fruit oblong, pendulous. 2 in. long. Sikkim and Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Mammillaria chionocephala. (*M. K.* 1906, 41, f.) Cactaceae. G. A new species of which the stem is densely covered on the upper part with a snow-white wool. Stem with a milky juice, simple or rarely proliferous, globose or semi-globose, 4–5 in. high, rounded or depressed at the summit. Tubercles arranged in 13–21 series, obtusely tetragonal-pyramidal. Radial spines 22–24, white, rigidly setaceous; central spines usually 2–4, straight or somewhat curved. Flowers rose-red, in a circle near the summit. Mexico. (Darmstadt B. G.)

Mammillaria lenta. (*M. K.* 1906, 40, f.) G. A tufted species. Tufts thick and flat. Stems half-globose, about 1¼ in. high and 2½ in. thick; apex slightly depressed, furnished with white wool. Papillae needle-like, ⅓ in. long, pale to yellowish green, truncate. Radial spines about 40, transparent, white, glabrous, unequal, up to 2½ lin. long, interlaced; central spines wanting. Flowers not described. Mexico. (L. Quehl, Halle on the Saale, Germany.)

Maranta Alberti. (*R. H. B.* 1906, 20.) Scitamineae. S. Leaves curiously variegated. (Pynaert & Van Geert, Ghent.)

Masdevallia igneo-Estradae. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 223; *O. R.* 1906, 146.) Orchidaceae. G. A garden hybrid. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Masdevallia peruviana. (*K. B.* 1906, 112.) G. Allied to *M. atropurpurea*, but the light brown tube of the sepals is broad and not constricted, the tails are shorter, and the lip keeled in the middle. The apex of the lateral sepals is red-purple, fading to whitish near the base. Petals and lip white, tinged with lilac. Peru. (Glasnevin B. G.)

Masdevallia Tonduzii. (*B. H. B.* 1906, 82.) G. A new species. Leaves oblong-lanceolate, 3-toothed at the apex. Peduncle erect, terete, slender, 1-flowered. Sepals connate at the base, triangular, 3-nerved, whitish, softly pilose and citron-coloured inside, elongated into very slender flat yellow tails. Petals linear at the base, oblong above. Lip oblong, cordate at the base, white. (Hort. Chambésy, near Geneva.)

Maxillaria Binoti. (*Orch.* i. 25, f. 13.) Orchidaceae. G. Pseudobulbs ovoid, compressed, ¾–1¾ in. long, 2-leaved. Leaves sessile, lanceolate, obtuse. Peduncles solitary or geminate, slender, about 1½ in. long. Flowers yellow, suberect. Sepals oblong, about ½ in. long. Petals oblong, slightly shorter than the sepals. Lip obovate, densely and minutely purple-dotted towards the middle, about as long as the petals. Brazil. (Brussels B. G.)

Maxillaria Ferdinandiana var. **luteola.** (*Orch.* i. 26.) G. Differs from the type in having yellow flowers larger in every part. Brazil. (Brussels B. G.)

***Meconopsis discigera.** (*A. B.* xx. 356, t. 24, f. 12.) Papaveraceae. H. Plant clothed with spreading dark golden-brown barbed hairs. Leaves in a radical tuft, spathulate, 4–6 in. long, subacute, sparingly and coarsely toothed or slightly lobed towards the apex. Stem to 1 ft. high, simple, scape-like. Flowers racemose, on pedicels ¾ in. long. Sepals and petals unknown. Ovary bearing at the summit a disk with incised lobes. Style elongated. Stigma club-shaped. Western Sikkim. (Kew; Edinburgh B. G.)

Meconopsis Henrici. (*A. B.* xx. 329, 350.) H. Apparently biennial, more or less hairy, or sometimes quite glabrous. Leaves lanceolate, entire. Flowers large, deep purple-violet, 1 or sometimes 2 on each stem. Petals 6–8, broadly obovate, clawed at the base. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Meconopsis pseudointegrifolia. (*A. B.* xx. 353, t. 25.) H. Closely allied to *M. integrifolia* under which name it has been cultivated [*see* note in list of 1904 under *M. integrifolia* and *Flora and Sylva*, 1905, 80, t. col.], but it differs in all the scapes being simple, radical, and 1-flowered, and in having a distinct style with a narrower stigma. South-west Tibet. (A. K. Bulley; Kew.)

Medinilla chionantha. (*K. B.* 1906, 73.) Melastomaceae. S. A glabrous shrub. Leaves subsessile, lanceolate-oblong, to 6 in. long. Flowers in axillary cymes. Calyx snow-white, 4½ lin. long. Petals elliptic, snow-white, fleshy, about ⅜ in. long, obtuse. Perak. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Miltonia Clowesii rosefieldiensis. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 265; *G. M.* 1906, 697.) Orchidaceae. S. A well-marked variety, with very large flowers. Sepals and petals Indian yellow, with broad chestnut-brown bands. Lip tinged with lilac at the base, changing to white on the broad front lobe. (De B. Crawshay.)

Miltonia Hyeana. (*O. R.* 1906, 276.) S. A garden hybrid between *M. Bleuana* and *M. vexillaria Leopoldi*. (J. Hye de Crom, Ghent.)

Mimosa Denhardti. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 45.) Leguminosae. G. A species with leaves almost as sensitive as those of *M. pudica*. (M. Buysman, Middelburg, Holland.)

Myoporum rosmarinifolium. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 216.) Myoporaceae. G. or H? A new name for *M. parviflorum*, an old garden plant. (S. W. Fitzherbert.)

Nepeta Veitchii. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 334, ff. 133, 134.) Labiatae. H. A new species. A handsome herbaceous perennial covered with minute rather

hispid hairs. Stem up to 1½ ft. high. Leaves narrowly oblong, lanceolate, 1–2 in. long, acute, cordate at the base, crenate-dentate, rugose, the lower stalked, the upper sessile. Flowers in distant whorls. Corolla light blue, about 1¼ in. long, with a long narrow deflexed tube. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

*Nepeta Wilsoni. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 334.) H. A new species allied to *N. macrantha*. It is a herbaceous perennial, 2–2½ ft. high. Leaves shortly stalked, the upper subsessile, ovate-oblong, 2½–3¼ in. long, obtuse, crenate. Flowers in distant whorls, shortly stalked. Corolla violet, about 1 in. long, with a slender tube white at the base, curved and enlarged above. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Nephrolepis cordata tessellata. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 298; *G. M.* 1906, 724.) Filices. S. A variety in which some of the pinnae are pinnate, giving the fronds a tessellated appearance. (G. Prickett & Sons.)

Nephrolepis exaltata canaliculata. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 198, f. 82.) S. A distinct variety with the fronds bearing a large terminal crest, and all the pinnae with somewhat congested and curly multifid tassels. The pinnae are incurved, giving the frond a half-tube-like appearance. (H. B. May.)

Nephrolepis exaltata elegantissima. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 354; *J. of H.* 1906, liii. 15, f.; *G. M.* 1906, 365, 366, f.) S. The fronds are loose and finely divided, broad at the base, tapering to a point; pinnae broad, overlapping. (W. J. Godfrey.)

Nephrolepis exaltata superba. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 354; *G. M.* 1906, 366, f.) S. A very fine variety with arching fronds 1½–2 ft. long; pinnae irregularly waved and cut along each margin, crested at the tips. (H. B. May.)

Nephrolepis todeaoides. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 265; *G. M.* 1906, 697, 710, f.) S. The much divided plumose fronds resemble those of *Todea superba*. (T. Rochford & Sons.) [*N. exaltata* var. *todeaoides*, *G. C.* 1906, xl. 444. f. (Suppl.)]

*Nicandra violacea. (*R. H.* 1906, 208, t.) Solanaceae. H.H. A vigorous branched annual herb, glabrous, or sometimes with long hairs on the upper side of the leaves. Leaves subtriangular, the cauline up to 10 in. long and 5 in. broad, coarsely and irregularly toothed or lobed. Flowers solitary, axillary, shortly stalked. Calyx large, with cordate lobes, dark violet on the lower half. Corolla campanulate, 1¼–1½ in. broad, white in the lower half, violet-blue above. South America? (Tours B. G.)

Nymphaea ampla Gerardiana. (*Gartenwelt*, x. 275.) Nymphaeaceae. S. Leaves about 2 ft. across, red-brown above, blue-red and strongly net-veined beneath. Flowers raised above the water, very large, white or cream-white, with yellow anthers. Mexico. (Darmstadt B. G.)

Nymphaea dentata magnifica. (*R. H.* 1906, 534.) S. The flowers are larger than those of the type, being as much as 10–12 in. across, (H. Dreer.) [*N. Lotus* var.]

Nymphaea Zenkeri. (*Gfl.* 1906, 519.) S. Rhizome small, conical. Leaves long-stalked, deeply cordate, sinuate-dentate, glabrous above, densely and shortly hairy beneath. Flowers 2–3 in. across. Sepals 4, oval-lanceolate, acute, dark green, reddish at the base and on the nerves. Petals 7 or 8, narrower than the sepals, white, with a reddish tint, greenish at the tips. Cameroons. (Breslau B. G.)

Odontioda Bohnhoffiae. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 234; *G. M.* 1906, 661.) Orchidaceae. G. A garden hybrid between *Cochlioda vulcanica* and *Odontoglossum cirrhosum*. (Charlesworth & Co.)

*Odontioda heatonensis. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 158; *O. R.* 1906, 118.) G. A garden hybrid between *Odontoglossum cirrhosum* and *Cochlioda sanguinea*. (Charlesworth & Co.)

Odontoglossum caliginosum. (*O. R.* 1906, 317; *T. H.* 1906, i. 48, 56.) Orchidaceae. G. Supposed to be a hybrid between *O. luteopurpureum* or *O. sceptrum* and *O. crispum*. (Duchesne, Lanthorne & Co., Watermael, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum crispum Berti. (*R. H.* 1906, 243; *J. H. F.* 1906, 249.) G. Similar to the variety *Mariae*. (Et. Bert, Bois-Colombes, France.)

Odontoglossum crispum illustratum. (*G. W.* 1906, 749, f.) G. Sepals nearly covered with a brownish-purple blotch. Petals with a very large blotch of the same colour in the centre of a white ground. Lip blotched with cinnamon-brown. (L. Linden & Co., Moortebeek, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum crispum Karthausi. (*R. H. B.* 1906, 146.) G. Flowers very large and flat, with copious intensely-coloured blotches. (F. Lambeau, Brussels.)

Odontoglossum crispum Whateleyae. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 254.) G. Flowers well-formed, white, evenly and profusely spotted with dark purple. (H. Whateley.)

Odontoglossum Fletcherianum. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 98; *O. R.* 1906, 255.) G. A garden hybrid betwen *O. Edwardi* and *O. cirrhosum.* (F. Sander & Sons.)

Odontoglossum Fowlerianum. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 158, 163, f. 65; *O. R.* 1906, 108; *Gard.* 1906, lxix. 156, 173, f.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. Rossii rubescens* and *O. cirrhosum.* (F. Sander & Sons.)

Odontoglossum Hudsoni. (*O. R.* 1906, 143.) G. A natural hybrid between *O. gloriosum* and *O. Hunnewellianum.* Colombia. (L. de Rothschild.)

Odontoglossum Ossulstoni. (*G. M.* 1906, 418, 419, f.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. crispo-Harryanum* and *O. Pescatorei.* (Charlesworth & Co.)

Odontoglossum Stewartianum. (*O. R.* 1906, 120, f. 14.) G. A garden hybrid between *O. Andersonianum magnificum* and *O. crispum heliotropium.* (R. Stewart.)

Oncidium Claesii. (*O. R.* 1906, 191; *K. B.* 1906, 376.) Orchidaceae. G. A striking new species of the *Microchila* group. It resembles *O. macranthum* in habit, with flowers about the size of those of *O. superbiens.* Sepals bright chocolate-red. Petals and lip deep carmine, shaded with violet. Colombia. (Fl. Claes, Brussels.)

Oncidium illustre. (*O. R.* 1906, 150.) G. A supposed natural hybrid between *O. leucochilum* and *O. maculatum.* (F. Sander & Sons.)

Oncidium Johnianum. (*Orch.* i. 4.) G. A new species allied to *O. Wentworthianum* and *O. pergameneum,* differing from both in having 1-leaved pseudobulbs and in the shape of the lip, which is 3-lobed, shorter than the sepals, with subcuneate-oblong very obtuse lateral lobes about ¼ in. long, and a semi-orbicular median lobe lacerated at the margin. Brazil. (K. W. John, Andernach, Germany.)

Oncidium sarcodes ornatum. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 23.) G. Differs from the type in the colour of the flowers. Sepals and petals chestnut-brown, margined with yellow. Lip yellow, with three large red-brown blotches in front of the purple-spotted crest, and smaller chestnut-brown blotches over the whole of the front lobe to the margin, which is bright yellow. Brazil. (Hon. N. C. Rothschild.)

Oncidium Stanleyi. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 169; *O. R.* 1906, 286; *J. of H.* 1906, liii. 267, f.) G. A natural hybrid of which *O. Marshallianum* and *O. curtum* are supposed to be parents. (Stanley & Co.)

Ophiopogon Regnieri. (*R. H.* 1906, 370, ff. 146–149.) Haemodoraceae. G. A new species allied to *O. Griffithii.* Plant stemless. Leaves in a rosette, erect or more or less reflexed, lanceolate, up to 1 ft. long including the slender petiole, marbled with pale green and yellow. Peduncle 2-edged, about 8 in. high including the several-flowered racemose inflorescence. Flowers ⅜–½ in. across, violet-white, greenish at the tips of the segments. Cochinchina. (Paris B. G.)

Opuntia cervicornis. (*Späth Cat.* 1906–07, 156). Cactaceae. G. Probably a hybrid of which *O. fragilis* is a parent. It is a curious plant, with cylindric strongly tubercled decumbent joints about 5 in. long, furnished with golden-brown spines. Flowers deeply cup-shaped, about 2½ in. broad, yellow, fading to a chamois colour. Colorado. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

Osmunda palustris var. **Mayi.** (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 35, 161, f. 65; *G. M.* 1906, 480, as *O. Mayi.*) Filices. H. The pinnae are cristate and the pinnules contracted and crispate, with linear markings of creamy-white. (H. B. May.)

***Oxalis adenophylla.** (*B. M.* t. 8054; *G. C.* 1906, xl. 14.) Geraniaceae. H. Closely allied to *O. enneaphylla*, from which it differs in having a bulb-like rootstock covered with matted fibres, instead of a rhizome. The flowers are rosy purple and have deeper coloured veins, with a deep crimson centre; 2 or 3 are borne on each stem instead of only one as in *O. enneaphylla*. Chili. (Kew.)

***Palisota Pynaerti.** (*T. H.* 1906, i. 21, t. 2.) Commelinaceae. Very similar to *P. Barteri*, but the ovary is more densely velvety. The flowers are pure white. Congo Free State. (Brussels B.G.)

Paphiopedilum affine. (*T. H.* 1906, i, 57.) Orchidaceae. S. A new species allied to *P. villosum*, differing, amongst other characters, in the staminode, which forms at the summit a subacute angle. The upper sepal is white on the upper part, green in the middle and at the base, striped with green and spotted with violet on the lower third. Petals and lip green, tinted with violet. Tonquin.

***Parrya Menziesii.** (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 238.) Cruciferae. H. A perennial herb 9–12 in. high, with a branching habit. Leaves spathulate, 1–4 in. long, covered with a silvery tomentum. Flowers freely produced in racemes, purple, or rich rose-purple, sometimes flaked with white. California. (Kew.)

***Passiflora punctata.** (*B. M.* t. 8101.) Passifloraceae. S. A pretty species with semicircular or lunate shallowly 3-lobed leaves, blotched with purple, and rather small flowers, having pale yellow sepals and petals, and the segments of the corona yellow at the base and violet at the apex. This is the true *P. punctata*, Linn. South America. (Kew.)

Pennisetum macrophyllum atropurpureum. (*Gard.* 1906, lxix. 51; *Jard.* 1906, 95.) Gramineae. H. H. A very ornamental grass with elegant deep red-brown foliage and silvery rose spikelets. (Darmstadt B.G.)

Pescatorea cochlearis. (*K. B.* 1906, 33.) Orchidaceae. S. Leaves oblanceolate-oblong, acute, 5–9 in. long, ¾–1½ in. broad. Scapes horizontal, 3–3½ in. long. Sepals and petals elliptic-oblong or oblong, 1¼ in. long, the lower halves ivory-white, the upper reddish maroon. Lip 3-lobed, 1 in. long, white, the median lobe bearing a large horseshoe-shaped callus ornamented with 17 maroon crests and tubercles. Column maroon. Andes. (Mrs. Ida Brandt, Zurich.)

Phoenix Menieri. (*R. H.* 1906, 373.) Palmae. G. A name proposed for a *Phoenix* grown in the South of France under the name of *P. senegalensis*. It is probably a form of *P. sylvestris* or a hybrid between *P. sylvestris* and *P. canariensis*. (Villa Ménier, Cannes.)

***Physaria didymocarpa.** (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 306.) Cruciferae. H. A pretty perennial herb, having a rosette of spathulate leaves covered with a white stellate pubescence. Stems many, leafy, about 3 in. high, each bearing a raceme of bright yellow flowers. North-Western America. (Kew.)

Picea complanata. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 146, f. 57.) Coniferae. H. A new species belonging to the section *Omorika*, having the blue surface of the leaves uppermost. It is a handsome tree attaining a height of 100 ft. Younger branches glabrous, orange-brown. Leaves about ¾ in. long, linear, acute, somewhat flattened. Ripe cones oblong-cylindric, narrowed at apex and base, 4–5 in. long; scales slightly convex, transversely oblong or rounded. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Picea montigena. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 146, f. 56.) H. A new species having the general characters of a Spruce. It reaches a height of 60 ft. Older branches grey, the younger slightly setose and of an orange colour. Leaves scarcely ½ in long, linear, curved, 4-sided. Ripe cones cylindric-oblong, obtuse, about 5 in. long and 2 in. broad; scales oblong-ovate, undulate, light brown, flushed with purple. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Picea orientalis nutans. (*M. D. G.* 1905, 212.) H. The branches hang gracefully without being exactly pendulous. (W. F. Niemetz, Temesvár, Hungary.)

Picea pungens aurea. (*M. D. G.* 1905, 212.) H. A form with constantly golden-yellow foliage. (W. F. Niemetz, Temesvár, Hungary.)

Picea pungens flavescens. (*M. D. G.* 1905, 212.) H. The foliage on the parts of the plant most exposed to the light is of a whitish-yellow colour. (W. F. Niemetz, Temesvár, Hungary.)

***Platylepis australis.** (*K. B.* 1906, 378.) Orchidaceae. G. Stem ascending, leafy. Leaves ovate, 2–4 in. long, 15–21-nerved; petiole 1½–2 in. long. Scapes erect, 6–12 in. long, bearing an oblong or elongated many-flowered raceme 2–5 in. long. Flowers small, green, with the upper half of the lip white. Natal. (Kew.)

Platylepis densiflora. (*K. B.* 1906, 378.) S. Differs from *P. australis* in having narrower sepals, the lateral not reflexed in the middle, narrower petals, and a lip not constricted in the middle. Mascarene Islands. (Kew.)

***Pleione yunnanensis.** (*B. M.* t. 8106; *G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 115; *O. R.* 1906, 81, f. 10; *J. of H.* 1906, lii. 251, f.) Orchidaceae. G. An elegant little plant flowering before the leaves appear. Flowers 2¼ in. across, on erect scapes 3–4 in. high. Sepals and petals oblong, gracefully recurved, light rosy-purple. Lip beautifully fringed, lilac, with numerous irregular bright purple blotches; side lobes striped with purple towards the base. Yunnan, China. (Sutton & Sons.)

Pleurothallis Barbosana. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 244.) Orchidaceae. G. A new species allied to *P. pluriflora*. Plant small, tufted. Leaves small, thick at the edges, oblong-lanceolate, emarginate, apiculate. Stems very short, roundish. Flowers small, yellow, rather nodding, in pluriflorous distichous racemes. Brazil. (Brussels B. G.)

Pleurothallis gracilis var. **Binoti.** (*T. H.* 1906, i. 3.) G. Differs from the type in having the lateral sepals connate up to the apex. Brazil.

Pleurothallis venosa. (*K. B.* 1906, 30.) G. Stems round, 6–9 in. long. Leaves shortly stalked, lanceolate-oblong, 5½–8 in. long, 1¼–1¾ in. broad. Racemes 2 or 3, fascicled, or rarely solitary, slender, many-flowered, 4–6 in. long. Flowers very small, greenish, with 3 dusky brown longitudinal nerves on the sepals and a single one on each petal. Tropical America. (F. Sander & Sons.)

Poliothyrsis sinensis. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 13.) Bixaceae. H. A tree similar to *Idesia polycarpa*, but having a capsular instead of a baccate fruit. Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Polygonum Auberti. (*R. H.* 1906, 506.) Polygonaceae. Name only. (Cayeux & Le Clerc, Paris.)

Polypodium glaucum speciosum. (*Gartenwelt*, x. 624.) Filices. S. The fronds are prettily undulated, but are shorter than in the type. (F. Jank.)

Polypodium Phymatodes corymbosum. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 157; *Gard.* 1906, lxix. 168.) G. Fronds long and drooping, heavily crested. (H. B. May.)

***Polystachya bicolor.** (*K. B.* 1906, 114.) Orchidaceae. S. A very small plant with tufted stems, lanceolate-oblong leaves, and scapes 3–5 in. long. Flowers small. Sepals light purple. Petals, lip and column cream-white. Seychelles. (Kew.)

***Primula cognata.** (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 358, f. 145; *Gard.* 1906, lxix. 303, f.) Primulaceae. H. Leaves in a dense rosette, pale green, obovate-oblong, rounded at the apex, 1½–3 in. long, mealy on the under side. Scapes 4–9 in. high, mealy. Flowers in umbels, fragrant. Pedicels slender, erect, 1–2 in. long. Calyx 4 lin. long, with angular tube and linear obtuse lobes. Corolla light bluish-purple; limb about 1 in across. A new species related to *P. stenocalyx*, Maxim. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Primula deflexa.** (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 229; *Veitch Nov.* 1906, 5, f.) H. A new species belonging to the *Capitata* group. Leaves in basal rosettes, thin, narrowly oblanceolate, 5–11 in. long, 1 in. broad, more or less clothed on both sides with minute white hairs. Scape often nearly 2 ft. high. Flower-heads subglobose, about 1 in. across. Flowers crowded, sessile, deflexed. Corolla about ½ in. long, funnel-shaped, dark blue or rose-purple, with a delicate blue centre; segments cuneate-oblong, broadly emarginate. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Primula hazarica. (*Jard.* 1906, 212.) H. A very elegant plant. Leaves petiolate, obovate or spathulate, 1¼–3 in. long, toothed, farinose, covered on the

underside with a dense white pubescence. Scape 3–3½ in. long, 1-flowered or bearing a many-flowered umbel. Pedicels slender, ½–1 in. long. Corolla purple, with a pale yellow tube; limb about ¾ in. across; lobes emarginate. Western Himalayas.

Primula obconica superba. (*R. H.* 1906, 448, f. 176, and t.) G. A fine variety with large brightly coloured flowers. (A. Nonin, Chatillon-sous-Bagneux, France.)

Primula orbicularis. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 290, 403, f. 164.) H. A new species having some resemblance to *P. sikkimensis*. Leaves rather leathery, oblong-lanceolate, 2–6 in. long, obtuse, minutely toothed, at first slightly mealy. Scape about 1 ft. high, round, yellow- or white-mealy as well as the flowers. Flowers 5–7, in umbels, fragrant. Calyx thick, campanulate, scarcely ½ in. long. Corolla yellow, salver-shaped; limb orbicular, about 1 in. across, flat, with almost orbicular lobes. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Prunus domestica elegans. (*R. H.* 1906, 128; *M. D. G.* 1905, 209.) Rosaceae. H. Leaves narrower than in the type, with a narrow white margin. (E. Beterams, Geldern, Germany.) [=*Prunus communis*, Huds. var.]

Pseudotsuga Douglasii f. Fretsii. (*M. D. G.* 1905, 74, t. 8.) Coniferae. H. A compact pyramidal plant with vigorous branches and terminal shoot. Leaves very much shortened, ⅓–½ in. long, 1 lin. broad, rounded at the apex. It was included in the list of 1904 under the name of *Pseudotsuga Fretsi*. (C. Frets & Sons, Boskoop, Holland.)

Pseudotsuga Douglasii f. globosa. (*M. D. G.* 1905, 75, t. 9.) H. In this form the plant assumes a regular loose spherical shape. (C. Luz & Son, Stuttgart.)

Pyrenacantha malvifolia. (*Gartenwelt*, x. 353, ff.) Olacaceae. S. A climbing plant with a fleshy rootstock more than a yard across. Stems slender, 6–10 ft. long. Leaves deeply 3-lobed, 6 in. long, 5 in. broad. Flowers small, unisexual, the male crowded on a cylindric spadix 1¼–1¾ in. long, the female on the end of shoots about 8 in. long. Fruits crowded, orange-red, about ⅔ in. long. East Tropical Africa. (Berlin B. G.)

Quekettia Jenmani. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 394; *O. R.* 1906, 211.) Orchidaceae. S. A tufted little plant, with hard narrow leaves about 2 in. long, and very slender panicles of numerous small whitish flowers. British Guiana. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Quercus rubra bullosa. (*M. D. G.* 1905, 209.) Cupuliferae. H. Leaves narrow, 5–6 in. long, only about ½ in. broad, thickened, leathery, often twisted and blistered, dark green, with yellow ribs. (C. Gebbers, senr., Wiesenburg, Germany.)

***Ramondia leucopetala, R. peregrina, & R. quercifolia.** (*G. C.* 1906, xl. p. 28.) Gesneraceae. H. Apparently only forms of *R. pyrenaica*. (S. Arnott.)

***Renanthera annamensis.** (*K. B.* 1906, 377.) Orchidaceae. S. Resembles *R. Imschootiana*, but the flowers are only half the size, and the yellow sepals, as well as the spur and base of the petals, are much spotted with crimson. The lobes of the lip and apex of the petals are deep crimson. Column yellow, striped with crimson. Annam. (F. Sander & Sons; Kew.)

***Rhipsalis Wercklei.** (*M. K.* 1906, 64.) Cactaceae. G. An epiphytic plant freely branched, forming dense drooping fascicles, altogether 3½–5 ft. long; basal branches divaricate, triangular; apical flattened, 2-edged, often in twos or threes, 6–8 in. long, ½–¾ in. broad; margins straight, scarcely sinuate at the small unarmed areolae. Flowers small; segments elliptic-lanceolate, 2 sepaloid, 4 cream-white. Costa Rica. (Sir T. Hanbury, La Mortola.)

Rhododendron Annae. (*R. H.* 1906, 318.) Ericaceae. H. A very distinct species, with lanceolate coriaceous leaves and medium-sized white flowers. The corolla is remarkable in being flat and disk-like. Western China. (M. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France.)

Rhododendron Augustinii. (*R. H.* 1906, 273.) H. A shrub 4–10 ft. high. Leaves lanceolate, 1½–4 in. long. Flowers about 2½ in. across, varying in colour from white to pink and pale purple. Lobes of the corolla undulate. Central and Western China. (M. L. de Vilmorin, Les Barres, France; J. Veitch & Sons.) [See *Flora and Sylva*, 1905, 162, t.]

Ribes bracteosum flore fusco. (*Gfl.* 1906, 162, f. 15.) Saxifragaceae. H. A form with smaller bracts and brownish flowers. (L. Späth, Berlin.)

***Ribes cruentum.** (*B. M.* t. 8105.) Saxifragaceae. H. A species of the section *Grossularia*. It is a dwarf straggling bush, with spiny branches. Leaves suborbicular, 3- or 5-lobed. Flowers solitary, crimson, the calyx-segments long and reflexed. Berries subglobose, about ⅜ in. in diam., dull red, covered with long slender straight spines. Western United States. (Kew.)

***Ribes viburnifolium.** (*B. M.* t. 8094.) H. A very distinct evergreen species, freely resin-dotted. Leaves ovate-orbicular, leathery, shining, ¾–1¾ in. long, shortly toothed, rounded at the base. Flowers small, rosy, with a short calyx-tube. Berries red, ellipsoid, persistent. Lower California and Santa Catalina Island. (Kew.)

Rodgersia sambucifolia. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 115.) Saxifragaceae. H. A. new species distinguished from those previously described by having truly pinnate leaves with 9 or 11 leaflets. A herb 2–3 ft. high, very sparingly hirsute. Cauline leaves 1 or 2, long-stalked, 1–2 ft. long including the petiole; leaflets subsessile, oblong-lanceolate, 4–6 in. long. Flowers inconspicuous, in a cymose-paniculate inflorescence about 3 in. long. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

***Rosmarinus officinalis prostratus.** (G. C. 1906, xxxix. 381, 423.) Labiatae. H. Distinguished from the type by its prostrate habit. Mediterranean Region. (S. Arnott; Edinburgh B. G.)

Rudbeckia fulgida variabilis. (*R. H.* 1906, 120, f. 60.) Compositae. H. A very floriferous plant about a yard high, having numerous rigid stems bearing flower-heads with yellow and brown ray-florets and dark purple disk-florets. (Cayeux & Le Clerc, Paris.)

***Saccolabium rubescens.** (*K. B.* 1906, 114.) Orchidaceae. S. Stem erect, robust, about 10 in. high. Leaves oblong, 4½–6 in. long, very shortly two-lobed. Scapes suberect. Racemes 3–4 in. long, many-flowered. Flowers uniformly light rose-purple. Sepals and petals scarcely 2 lin. long. Lip 3-lobed. Spur straight or incurved, scarcely ½ in. long. Annam. (F. Sander & Sons.)

***Saponaria bellidifolia,** (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 237.) Caryophyllaceae. H. A handsome perennial about 6 in. high, forming tufts of long Daisy-like leaves, and bearing heads of yellow flowers surrounded by an involucre. Central Europe to Greece. (Kew.)

Saponaria depressa. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 237.) H. A perennial having tufted spathulate leaves and heads of rather large purplish flowers. Sicily. (Kew.)

***Saponaria pulvinaris.** (*G. C.* 1906. xxxix. 237.) H. A small tufted perennial not unlike *Silene acaulis*. Its flowers are rather small, bright rose-coloured, borne on very short stems. Asia Minor and Syria. (Kew.)

***Saponaria Sundermanni.** (*G. C.* xxxix. 237.) H. Closely resembles *S. bellidifolia*, but it is more floriferous, and the flowers are somewhat larger. (Kew.)

***Saponaria Weinmanni.** (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix 237.) H. Closely allied to *S. caespitosa* and possibly only a form of that species. It differs in having paler purple flowers with a shorter calyx. (Kew.)

Sarcanthus inflatus. (*K. B.* 1906, 115.) Orchidaceae. S. Differs from all the other known species in the inflated spur, which is much longer than the segments of the lip. Sepals and petals green, with 2 dark brown stripes. Front lobe of the lip light yellow, and the side lobes white, with a purple stain on the side next the column. Annam. (F. Sander & Sons, Glasnevin B. G.)

Saxifraga oppositifolia var. **coccinea.** (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 253) Saxifragaceae. H. The flowers are of a richer shade of purple than those of the type. (J. Backhouse & Son.)

Schizanthus retusus trimaculatus. (*R. H. B.* 1906, 61, f. 23.) Solanaceae. G. Flowers purple-crimson, with three distinct golden-yellow spots bordered with bright purple. (Haage & Schmidt, Erfurt.)

Scilla bifolia ruberrima. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 165.) Liliaceae. H. One of the earliest-flowering forms, with the flowers much brighter in the bud than those of the type; they open rather red than blue. The leaves are chocolate-coloured. (S. Arnott.)

Scilla bifolia splendens. (*G. M.* 1906, 224.) H. A form with intense cobalt blue flowers. (M. Leichtlin, Baden-Baden; S. Arnott.)

Scilla sibirica amoenula. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 235.) H. Dwarfer than the type, and the brighter blue flowers are produced earlier in the year. (S. Arnott.) [Syn. *S. amoenula*, Hornem.]

Senecio Faberi. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 43.) Compositae. H. A robust fleshy coarse herb growing in clumps, 4–5 ft. high, glabrous or glabrescent. Stems many-angled, hollow. Leaves pinnatifid, coarsely toothed, similar to those of the sow-thistle, the radical ones up to 2 ft. long. Inflorescence a dense compound flat-topped corymb, 6-8 in. across. Flower-heads very numerous, small, deep yellow, with 3–5 ray, and 8–12 disk-florets. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Sonerila laeta. (*K. B.* 1906, 73.) Melastomaceae. G. A new species allied to *S. maculata* from which it differs in having a very slender and short dense indumentum, an entirely terete stem, and the margins of the leaves destitute of cilia. The leaves are deep green above, with white spots, and purple beneath, with green spots. South China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Spathoglottis Colmanii. (*O. R.* 1906, 80.) Orchidaceae. S. A garden hybrid between *S. aurea* var. and *S. aureo-Vieillardii*. (J. Colman.)

***Stachys citrina.** (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 23.) Labiatae. H. Plant about 1 ft. high, with white woolly leaves, and sulphur-yellow flowers in whorls. Asia Minor. (Kew.)

Stapelia Engleriana. (*M. K.* 1906, 176.) Asclepiadaceae. S. Stems 4-angled, finely pubescent, with small spreading teeth. Flowers solitary, rather long-stalked, dark brown. Corolla-lobes triangular, sharply recurved, about ½-in. long, undulate-rugose on the upper side, ciliate on the margins. Probably East Tropical Africa. (Berlin B.G.) [See *Engler, Bot. Jahrb.* xxxviii. 49, f. 8.]

***Stokesia cyanea praecox.** (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 97; *G. M.* 1906, 563, 564, f.) Compositae. H. H. An early-flowering variety. (A. Perry; R. Wallace & Co.)

Syringa pinnatifolia. (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 68.) Oleaceae. H. A new species resembling *S. persica* var. *laciniata*. It is an elegant bush, 6–8 ft. high, with distinctly pinnate leaves, and white flowers about ½ in. long. Western China. (J. Veitch & Sons.)

Tainia Fuerstenbergiana. (*Orch.* i. 4.) Orchidaceae. S. A new species nearly allied to *T. penangiana*. A tall plant with ovoid pseudobulbs about 2 in long, each bearing 1 leaf. Leaf erect, stalked, lanceolate, about 2 ft. long. Scape slender, erect, 2½–3 ft. long, bearing a lax 10–15-flowered raceme. Flowers about 2 in. across, with oblong-ligulate sepals and petals and an oblong 3-lobed lip, resembling those of *T. penangiana*. Native country unknown. (Baron von Fuerstenberg, Schloss Hugenpoet, near Mintard, Germany.)

***Tecoma Brycei.** (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 344, f.) Bignoniaceae. G. A handsome quick-growing plant, with dense masses of light green pinnate leaves, and very large panicles of rich rose-crimson flowers as large as those of *T. grandiflora*, and delicately scented. Mashonaland. (Dr. F. Franceschi, Santa Barbara, California. [Syn. *T. Reginae-Sabae*, Franceschi.]

Thunia Marshalliana alba. (*O. R.* 1906, 214; *Gard.* 1906, lxix. June 30, vi.) Orchidaceae. S. Flowers white with a sulphur-yellow disk to the lip. (Sir Trevor Lawrence.)

Trachycarpus Takil. (*B. T. O.* 1906, 105, ff. 9–13.) Palmae. G. or H.H. A new species closely resembling *T. Martiana*. It has a tall stout stem which rises obliquely from the base and afterwards becomes erect, covered with a fibrous network, which is almost destitute of free pannose filaments. Leaves all persistent, the lower marcescent, deeply divided into 45–50 bifid sword-shaped segments. Western Himalayas. [See *Beccari in Webbia*, 52.]

Trigonidium subrepens. (*K. B.* 1906, 377.) Orchidaceae. S. Allied to *T. tenue* from which it differs in having larger pseudobulbs, and broader leaves and sepals. The latter are greenish-yellow, faintly lined with brown. Petals whitish, with 3 brown lines and a brown blotch at the apex. Lip greenish-yellow, with brown veins on the side lobes. Native country unknown. (F. Sander & Sons; H. Low & Co.)

Tritonia bracteata. (*G.C.* 1906, xxxix. 2.) Iridaceae. An inconspicuous little plant with a flexuose much-branched scape bearing 30 to 40 scentless tawny-red flowers, which open singly or in pairs, and large foliose bracts. Flowers irregular, about 1 in. across; outer segments ¼ in. broad; inner segments ⅛ in. broad, recurved. South Africa. (A. Worsley.)

***Tsuga yunnanensis.** (*G.C.* 1906, xxxix. 236, f. 93.) Coniferae. H. "Readily distinguishable from its near allies by its spreading branches, its entire not ciliated leaves, its sessile horizontally spreading subglobose and relatively large cones." South-western to Central China. (J. Veitch & Sons.) [Syn. *Abies yunnanensis*, Franch.]

Tulipa Greigi alba. (*G.C.* 1906, xxxix. 285.) Liliaceae. H. A form in which the perianth segments are white on the margin. (C. G. van Tubergen, Haarlem.)

Ulmus cornubiensis Dicksoni. (*Gard.* 1906, lxx. July 14, vi.) Urticaceae. H. A golden-leaved form of *U. glabra* var. *cornubiensis*. (Dicksons, Chester.)

***Viburnum Opulus aureum.** (*Gfl.* 1906, 322.) Caprifoliaceae. H. A pretty form with golden-yellow leaves.

***Wistaria multijuga rosea.** (*Gard.* 1906, lxix. 282, 289.) Leguminosae. H. A variety with rose-coloured flowers. (L. Chenault, Orleans; W. E. Gumbleton.)

Xantedeschia Rehmanni coccinea. (*Gfl.* 1906, 337, t. 1552.) Araceae. G. Raised from seed of the variety *violacea*. It has a compact habit of growth and scarlet-red spathes. (C. Sprenger, Naples.) [*Richardia Rehmanni* var.]

***Xanthosoma cordatum.** (*K. B.* 1906, 7.) Araceae. S. A new species allied to *X. blandum*. Leaves glabrous; petiole 2 ft. long or more; blade cordate, up to 1¾ ft. long, 1¼ ft. broad, acute, with the basal lobes semi-orbicular. Tube of the spathe subglobose, 1¾ in. across, green; blade 6 in. long, acuminate, yellow-green outside, rose-tinted at the base, whitish inside. British Guiana. (Kew.)

Xylobium brachystachyum. (*G. C.* 1906, xl. 302.) Orchidaceae. S. A new species chiefly of botanical interest. The bulbs, leaves and habit of growth are like those of a *Stanhopea*. Flowers few, in a very short raceme, about 1¼ in. across, purplish outside. Dorsal sepal broadly ovate-oblong, smaller than the lateral. Petals oblong, a quarter smaller than the sepals, yellowish, with sordid purple spots. Lip simple, obovate-oblong. South Brazil. (W. Hennis, Hildesheim, Germany.)

***Yucca nitida.** (*G. C.* 1906, xxxix. 154, f. 61; *Gard.* 1906, lxix. 161, f.) Liliaceae. G. Not specifically distinct from *Y. Whipplei*. (Kew.)

Yucca. (B. T. O. 1906, 45–49, 70–72, 131–134, 225–230.) Liliaceae. H. The following garden hybrids are enumerated: *Alexandrae* (filamentosa × aloifolia), *Arnottiana* (flaccida var. × gloriosa), *chinensis* (filamentosa × gloriosa), *coelestis* (flaccida var. × recurvifolia), *colombiana* (flaccida var. × gloriosa), *Elvesiana* (treculeana var. × recurvifolia), *Engelmanni* (filamentosa × gloriosa), *ensata* (filamentosa × gloriosa), *exsultans* (filamentosa × recurvifolia), *floribunda* (filamentosa × gloriosa), *Fosteriana* (Treculeana var. × recurvifolia), *Imperator* (filamentosa × recurvifolia), *Koelleana* (flaccida × recurvifolia), *lanceolata* (filamentosa × recurvifolia), *Lawrenceana* (Treculeana var. × recurvifolia), *lilacea* (filamentosa × rupestris), *margaritacea* (filamentosa × gloriosa), *Mariae* (flaccida × aloifolia), *praecox* (filamentosa × gloriosa), *princeps* (filamentosa × recurvifolia), *robusta* (filamentosa × gloriosa), *Sieheana* (aloifolia × flexilis), *smaragdina* (aloifolia × rupestris), *vomerensis* (aloifolia × pendulifolia). (C. Sprenger, Naples.)